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HARVARD WINS ALL BOAT RACES.

Yale Oarsmen Are Completely Outdone in Annual Contests on the Thames at New London.

VARSITY VICTORY EASY.

After Years of Defeats Crimson Crew at Last Rows Away from Its Rival in Decisive Fashion.

FOURS AND FRESHMEN LUCKY

WINNERS.

Varsity race	Harvard	6½ lengths
Fours	Harvard	6 lengths
Freshman	Harvard	2½ lengths

'VARSITY RACE.

	Time— Yale.	Harvard.	Leader at each half.
½ mile	2:29¼	2:30½	Yale, ½ length
Mile	5:08½	5:07½	Harvard, ½ length
1½ miles	7:42	7:38	Harvard, 1 length
2 miles	10:24½	10:17	Harvard, 1¾ lengths
2½ miles	1:26	12:17	Harvard, 2¾ lengths
3 miles	18:35	18:26	Harvard, 3½ lengths
3½ miles	18:18	18:08½	Harvard, 3½ lengths
Finish	21:13	20:52	Harvard, 6½ lengths

RECORD OF STROKES.

	Yale.	Harvard.
Start	37	36
Half mile	36	36
Mile	33	34
1½ mile	36	34
Two miles	32	33
Two and one-half miles	34	33
Three miles	33	32
Three and one-half miles	32	33
Finish	32	34

New London, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—All Harvard is delirious. In a single day they have achieved three great victories over Yale. Today on the Thames, with 20,000 spectators looking on, their four-oared crew dressed Yale down to the tune of six lengths in two miles. Then came their freshmen with a victory of three lengths. This was followed by the great varsity race in which Harvard fairly took the aquatic bit in their teeth and led Yale for four miles down the wide stream that was gaily blazoned with crimson glory.

It has been nine years since the Harvard boat crew has known defeat. Through all this time, of discouragement, of constant reverses, crushes have been changed, coaches have been employed and discharged, and every expedient has been tried wherein might lie the least hope of victory. At last the victory has arrived and it is three-ply, all wool, and several yards wide.

Already the Harvard men are asking themselves how it occurred. Many Yale men claim that the absence of Bob Cook wrought the disaster. Harvard men say it was the good work of their head coach, Mr. Storrow. In the freshman race only did Yale make any kind of a showing. They were plucky, from end to end of each race they died in the slides without a murmur. They responded to every call for a spurt, but the Harvard crews, from fours to freshmen, had struck a marvelous streak of speed, and their long swing, begun with the pistol shot and kept up to the finish flags, ran the crimson seaming to the mastheads.

Yale Men Disheartened.

Some of the New Haven men were disheartened over the result of the freshman race, but they braced up to the old cheering spirit when the two observation trains started back up the road for the varsity race.

"Yale, after all, is the main cheese," they said. "Now watch us win by a block."

It was half-past 6 o'clock when the two crews lined up for the long four-mile spurt down to the old drawbridge.

Ten minutes previously the Yale eight had appeared, skimming around the river bend, laying down to their oars as though training for caramels.

Almost at the same moment Harvard shot swiftly up to the starting point, with the little coxswain whooping things up in his style. On either bank of the broad river the observation trains were stationed for the start.

The makeup of the crews was as follows:

HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Bow—H. Anderson (Captain)	21	6:01	160
2—H. Wheelwright	24	6:01	168
3—H. Lamont	19	6:02	170
4—H. Clifton	20	6:03	178
5—H. Cabot	20	6:05	176
6—H. Ewing	20	5:10	174
7—L. Harding	20	5:11	179
Stroke—H. H. Wadleigh	21	5:09	194
Coxswain—H. H. Wadleigh	21	5:07	101

YALE VARSITY EIGHT.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Bow—J. Williams	20	5:10	160
2—G. Stedecken	21	6:00	172
3—C. Allen (Captain)	21	6:00	190
4—C. Brown Jr.	19	6:03	180
5—F. Flint	22	6:00	170
6—H. P. Griswold	22	5:10	174
7—C. Gunnell	20	6:00	170
Stroke—J. M. L. Walton	21	5:11½	178
Coxswain—C. Weekes	23	5:00	115

The men sat in the shells like rows of bronze graven images, silent and alert. The referee's boat was nosing here and there, and everywhere, in a fashion that was apparently aimless. Two or three steamers and half a dozen steam yachts drifted limply behind the starting line. The heavy wind of the morning had died away to a breath, and the blue surface of the stream lay glittering and level from start to finish.

Start of the Varsity Race.

To came the referee's boat to the starting point.

"Are you ready?" sung Referee Meikleham.

"Yes," answered Harvard.

"All right," came the quick reply from Yale.

The eyes of the sixteen oarsmen were looking straight ahead.

At the report of the revolver sounded. "Snap" went the sixteen oars into the water as the oarsmen heavily heaved back. The outriggers creaked under the sudden strain. Water flew in white jets. For a bare second it seemed as if the Harvard shell had a few inches to the good. It takes a crew fifteen seconds or so to get into an even swing. At this time you could have drawn a straight line between the rowing stems. Neither had an advantage.

East and west, mellowed by distance, there came to the ears of the straining men an uproar of college cheers. Here and there you could catch strains of "Fair Harvard" and "Here's to Good Old Yale." Mixed with these were rollicking drinking songs, the Greek bark of the Yale freshmen, the whoop of Harvard, and a bell-like chorus from thousands of pretty girls. The picturesque groups along the banks took up the cheers.

At the first quarter both crews had settled down into a machine-like swing.

[illegible] were [illegible] Yale [illegible] Harvard [illegible] the Harvard thousands. Two feet, four, six, eight, ten feet the Yale shell drew out, and then it hung there as if fastened to the crimson after the fashion of a catamaran. Then it was a battle. Without cessation in power or speed the two shells hung together. Then, when the mile flags were near at hand, the Harvard shell crept up, just as Yale's had done, inch by inch and foot by foot, until the two vessels were again cutting the water exactly abreast.

Crimson's Machine-Like Work.

For a minute or more the Yale men were enabled to look at their opponents from the corner of their eyes and to size 'em up. What they saw boded no good. From Higginson to Harding the crimsons were bending to their work like a machine. Their oars slipped into the water like knives into cheese. They leaped out again as trout leap for a fly.

But Yale's grit was not to be done for so easily. Harvard was slowly sliding to the front, but that made no difference with the hearts of oak in the Yale boat. Big Allen, the six-foot Captain, was hurling all his weight on his oar with power that was heroic. Williams, the stroke, was keeping up a steady pound at his end of the boat, and it was followed obediently, man by man, to the bow. But the Harvard pace was too much. Somehow, without an acceleration of effort, the crimson shell seemed to get further and further away. It was as elusive as an eel.

"Hit 'er up, boys," cried the Yale coxswain through his megaphone.

There was despair in the lad's voice, but the big fellows responded nobly. Harvard did not respond; but, marvelous to relate, the Cambridge men maintained their advantage. At two miles they were leading by nearly two lengths.

The Harvard boys had long since gone stark, raving crazy. They gave each other friendly black eyes and other tokens of regard. They threw their hats by the wayside and between times jeered at Yale. Such a thing as a triple aquatic victory over Yale in one day was a thing never before dreamed of. Higginson, the Harvard Captain, who was also stroke, was doing things beautifully. He kept his eyes on his work, except for momentary glimpses at Yale, now two and a half lengths to the rear. Only once he opened his mouth. Then he said to Coxswain Wadleigh:

"Be careful now, and we've got 'em."

In his voice was a world of anxiety, but no fear as to the power of his crew to win.

Danger at the Finish.

At three miles the strip of clear water between the two boats had widened to three and a half lengths. Yale was coming along dumbly and desperately. Four miles may be rowed in something over 20 minutes, but to the crew rowing it the time seems 20 hours. At last the two crews entered the marine waterway, where for a mile or more the great pleasure flotilla was arranged in double lines to the finish. Bells jangled harshly on either side of them. Whistles began to shriek, and guns boomed.

Half a mile from the finish, with the racket deepening every second, the Harvards led by lengths.

Here for a time the crews were lost to sight in a forest of spars. Deadhead Hill was covered with spectators. Few except those on the vessels immediately along the route saw anything of the crews during the last quarter of a mile. They were simply swallowed up between the bulwarks of big vessels. At last, six lengths from the finish, they came out into a small space of clear water. Harvard was still rowing its long, clean stroke. Straight ahead at the finish flags, a dozen rowboats were in the way. The Harvard coxswain swerved just as the poor Wisconsin boy did at Poughkeepsie. He had to do it or foul half a dozen idiots. It cost him nothing. The crimson shell went over the line an easy victor.

As their oars trailed on the water every man jack of them stooped forward and backward, but not from weakness. They

(Continued on third page.)

STATEMENTS OF PARTICIPANTS

CAPTAIN HIGGINSON, HARVARD VARSITY:

"Our policy, so far as we had mapped it out before the race today, was to get the lead just as soon as possible and, once having obtained it, never let it go. We made a great effort to carry this plan into effect, and I think we carried it out to the letter."

CAPTAIN ALLEN, YALE VARSITY:

"The speed of the Yale crew, as it was manifested in the varsity race today, did not come up to my expectations. I thought, compared with the Harvard eight, they would show better form than they did. But I have no excuses to offer. Harvard surprised not only me but every one. For the first mile it was a good race. Neither crew seemed to have a decided advantage. In the second mile Harvard opened up. In the third mile she literally jumped away."

REFEREE W. H. MEIKLEHAM:

"I gave orders to the revenue cutter Dexter and the lighthouse tender Lily to see that the boats kept where they were. After that I went up the course, and when I returned I found both these boats had grossly neglected their duty. The crowding on the course of small boats was not the fault of the officials or the New London Board of Trade, but the officers of these two government boats. What marred the freshman race was the appearance of the Glen Island at the finish. The drawbridge is never ordered closed except for the varsity race, and consequently this steamer had a right to pass through. It was the backwash of the boat that disorganized Yale's boat. Except for these two incidents the races were satisfactorily rowed and the best crew won."

HEAD COACH STORROW, HARVARD:

"The Harvard crews won their different races this afternoon because they had perfected their leg drive and recovery to a degree to which Yale had not attained. The Yale oarsmen seemed to catch the water just as hard as we did, but they failed to utilize the full force of their backwork and leg drive. We had hardly hoped to win these races, particularly the university race. Our university eight was composed of green men. We met veterans. The highest compliment that can be paid to the Harvard oarsmen is to say that they earned every inch of their victory. It was too bad that there were so many boats so close together at the finish of the varsity eight race. I do not think it is too much to say if these boats had not been there we would have led Yale by ten seconds more than we did; that is, that we could have improved our time by that much. I repeat that these three victories make it the greatest Harvard day for many a year."

HEAD COACH GALLAUDET, YALE:

"Harvard had three fast crews, three of the fastest in her history. They earned a clear victory in every race."

GETS PRAISE IN LONDON.

CHICAGO VACATION SCHOOL WORK AROUSES INTEREST.

Miss Sadie American Tells World's Congress of the Efforts of Woman's Club to Save Children from Crime and Give Them a Taste of Country Life—Audience Bestows Warm Commendation—Another Bolt from the Conservatives.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. A. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 30.—Among the many addresses at yesterday's Women's Council none was more effective than the paper read by Miss Sadie American of Chicago on the subject of vacation schools.

The audience was the best that has yet gathered in the Westminster town hall, and included many people who are well known to the general public. It was observed that there was an increased attendance of men, the male sex having previously avoided the sectional meeting to a great extent.

Her subject gave Miss American a chance of enlarging upon an interesting topic—vacation schools for crowded cities.

Summer Vacation Arrests.

"Summer vacation in big cities," said she, "invariably means a large increase of arrests among children. Hitherto holidays have been associated with crime among city school children. Therefore the woman's club of Chicago, coöperating with various other women's clubs, adopted the plan of forming voluntary schools for vacation. It is not the idea to increase the limit of regular education, but to get children into the country and let them study nature in the fields and woods, which are known to some only in books.

"The scheme succeeded so admirably that in a short time there were far more applications for admission to the vacation schools than the staff of teachers made possible. Mothers were actually clamoring for the inclusion of their children. The results are impossible to exaggerate, with the boys and girls who had never before had experience of country life."

Credit to Woman's Club.

Miss American made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the natural development of faculties by this means. She pointed out that this good work, so important in developing the young life of the city, was due, in the first place, to the initiative of the Woman's club of Chicago. She regarded the result as one of which women might justly be proud.

The audience was intensely interested and accorded Miss American great praise. The speaker was afterward given a reception.

Her paper was read in clear, convincing tones. She certainly made the best impression so far gained, especially as the address dealt with a subject of practical importance.

Miss American, like other prominent members of the conference, is having a busy time with receptions. She finds the social obligations of the conference almost more arduous than the actual meetings, but is enthusiastic over the success of the conference so far, especially the personal success achieved by the representatives of the United States, who have borne the brunt of the work in almost every section.

Another Bolt on Church Bill.

Across the way in the House of Commons the government is having a hard time with the clerical tithes bill. Another important defection occurred yesterday. This time it is Courtenay, Liberal Unionist, who, like Whiteley, declared his intention of voting against the government on the second reading of the bill. In an excellent speech he proved, first, that the bill would not help the poorer clergy, who needed help; secondly, in any case it was merely an indirect means of bringing in a measure of church endowment at the expense of the rate payers. As a Liberal Unionist he could not consistenely vote for such measures. Before the home rule question arose he was a Liberal and always opposed the endowment of the church.

He merely joined the Conservatives to avert disruption of the union. Now that home rule was practically dead it was not likely the seventy or eighty Liberal Unionists in the House would vote against their consciences to please the government.

Threatens the Government.

In fact, Courtenay deliberately threatened the government with the loss of the entire Liberal-Unionist vote if it persisted in class legislation, such as the clerical tithes bill certainly is. The loss of the Liberal-Unionist vote would wipe out the Conservative majority in the House. Therefore the speech was a nasty blow for the government representatives, who have only themselves to blame. Campbell-Bannerman warned them the Liberals would fight tooth and nail in this endeavor to relieve the clergy of their rates at the expense of other rate payers of the country. The fact that other Liberal-Unionists are likely to join in the attack is alarming. Courtenay carries great weight in the House, though the ministry is trying to make light of the matter.

Chamberlain's Bad Temper.

The government made a fatal error in introducing this sop to the clergy at a time when the Transvaal question makes their position extremely delicate.

Chamberlain again in the House yesterday showed vindictive temper over the Boer difficulty. He went too far in vindicating Edgar against the Boer police. He pretended that Edgar was absolutely unoffending when shot, which is obviously untrue.

He stated curtly that Hofmeyer had no authority whatever from the British government to deal with Kruger.

No proposals have been made to Kruger, he declared, since the Bloemfontein conference, and no further step will be taken until the full account of the conference arrives by mail.

Sale of Marlborough Gems.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 29.—Extraordinary sums have been realized from the sale of the Marlborough gem collection. Curio hunters and dealers from all parts of Europe, members of London's fashionable set, and prominent club men have been watching the bidding.

Several dealers are said to have large American commissions. The bidding has often been sharp, thus causing abnormal prices to be realized in some cases.

This famous collection of cameos and intaglios, which is in 700 lots, was formed by the third Duke of Marlborough. For value, completeness, and extent the collection is probably unrivaled. It consists not only of the separate purchases of the third Duke, but also of gems brought together by the Duke of Arundel in the time of Charles I. In 1875 the collection was purchased in its entirety by David Bromlow for £35,000. The present sale was necessitated by the recent death of Bromlow.

The most interesting feature of the sale has been the demand that has been displayed for old cameos. These have made far and away the best sales in the collection. A Medusa's head brought £1,850. A sixteenth century cameo, representing Eros and Psyche, was bid in at £2,000. A splendid gem from the cabinet of Napoleon I., showing Jove and the head of an eagle, brought £900.

For historical interest probably the most valuable cameo in the collection was an antique gem representing the bust of Omphale. This specimen is set in gold, with diamonds and rubies. It was presented by the Emperor Charles V. to Pope Clement VII. Four hundred and eighty-three pounds was the highest bid for it.

The highest price brought by any single piece in the collection was a cameo of the Emperor Claudius Cæsar, with an oaken crown of gold mounted with chased cartouche ornaments at the sides, and £3,750 was its price. The total amount realized from the sale today was £34,762, or within £238 of what Bromlow paid for the entire collection. Many other valuable pieces are yet to be sold.

Large Majority for Church Bill.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 29.—The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 314 against 176, passed the second reading of the tithe rent charges bill, which relieves the clergy of certain local rates. The government's large majority is due to the abstention of the Irish members.

Pauncefote to Retire Soon.

The correspondent of the Standard at The Hague telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States and head of the British delegation at the peace conference, and been assured by him that he intends to retire from the Washington Embassy in April next.

Protest Against Pacific Cable.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, received a deputation from the Eastern Telegraph company this afternoon. The Marquis of Tweeddale and others expressed objection to state competition with private enterprise, referring to the proposed Pacific cable, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised to furnish a written reply. In the meantime, he reminded the deputation, the Pacific cable project was not new, and was one the government had a perfect right to undertake.

Depew's Patriotic Words.

Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed here tonight on the political situation.

"As regards the expansion policy of the administration," said he, "I quite agree with proceeding with the campaign. We are convinced we are right, and President McKinley will go forward, I believe, to a successful issue. Mistakes have been made, but we learn by mistakes, and, depend on it, we are going to come out on top.

"I am proud of the marvelous success of our Ambassador, Mr. Choate. He is going to make a great mark. We did not see the work Mr. Bayard did, at the time he gave expression to sentiments which possibly had no reality in England. He was laying a foundation, and accomplished the marvelous work of preparing the way for the grand reception he received on the other side of the Atlantic.

"I go back confident that we have great times coming in the United States. Questions not dreamt of at the last struggle are forging to the front, and the fight will be keen and stiff, and, as report goes, no man can tell the issue with any success till the Electoral vote is declared."

Sarah Bernhardt at Stratford.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave a matinée performance of "Hamlet" at the Shakspeare Memorial Theater at Stratford today. A large and distinguished audience was present.

MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania Says War Must Be Pushed—Trusts Will Die of Themselves.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who is here on business, said today:

"The Filipinos should be promptly suppressed if it takes 100,000 or 200,000 men to do it.

"The thing to do is to end the war there and to restore order at once. There should be no by-play for political purposes.

"There can be no receding from our position in the Philippines. To relinquish the fight now would mean a new treaty with Spain, a loss of the $20,000,000 paid for the islands, and tend to involve this government in serious complications with other nations.

"We cannot go backward—and if the present administration does not promptly bring matters to a close in the Philippines I believe the people of this country will put an administration at the helm that will do so."

"What about the trusts?"

"An anti-trust plank will, of course, be put in the platform, but as with rebates and special rates of the railroads, it is difficult to legislate on the trusts, almost impossible to reach and control them.

"I think this, however, the trusts by their own extremeness, if I may use the expression, will defeat their objects. They are sure, in my opinion, to overreach themselves and fail of their purpose."

MRS. GROSSCUP TAKEN ILL.

Wife of the Chicago Jurist Stricken with Typhoid Fever—Her Husband Has a Mild Relapse.

Ashland, O., June 29.—[Special.]—The health of Judge P. S. Grosscup has not been of continual improvement. Several times during the last week the Judge has been allowed to rest in a chair, but the least overexertion has resulted in a temporary but not serious relapse.

He is yet weak and unless he improves faster than he has been doing it will be a long time before he will resume his seat on the United States circuit bench.

Owing to overwork and overtaxation in the care of Judge Grosscup his wife has fallen ill of typhoid fever, and her condition is such that the physician cannot yet state what will be the result of the malady.

HAVE OSGOOD ROBBERS AT BAY.

Men Who Beat Mrs. Albert Shaw Said to Have Been Tracked by Bloodhounds.

Greensburg, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—A report from the Village of Millhousen says the robbers who entered the residence of Albert Shaw in Osgood last Monday night while he was away and beat and dragged his invalid wife down-stairs have been tracked by bloodhounds to the Magness stone quarries, several miles south of here.

The report also says the robbers are armed, and are holding the officers and a posse from Ripley County at bay.

Trouble and perhaps a lynching may follow.

MUST CHECK THE TRUSTS.

GEN. LEW WALLACE ATTACKS TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Declares the Big Organizations Are Strangling Business Enterprises — Reduce Workingmen to a Condition Bordering on Slavery—Asserts President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs Are Neglecting the Evil and Will Be Held Responsible.

Crawfordsville, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—General Lew Wallace is bitterly opposed to trusts. He cites the work of the wire and steel trust in Crawfordsville as a disastrous local example.

"What the trust has done here it has done elsewhere," he said. "It must be checked, and that immediately. Proper legislation and officers who will not shirk their duty are the only recourse. Those barren buildings of the wire fence company are a monument to the iniquity of trusts, and it will be a long time, indeed, before our city fully recovers. This strangling of business enterprises must stop or God only knows what will happen."

The General grew intense as he continued: "Now, all combinations are not trusts. Associations under the statute and partnerships are to be distinguished from trusts in the proper sense, although they are combinations. It is for the courts to decide what is a trust in the offensive sense of the word. Trusts proper are freighted with a great many dangers to the people. They crush out competition.

Reduce Labor to Slavery.

"They take employment from workingmen and reduce them to a condition bordering on slavery. It is in the power of a trust engaged in any industrial branch to regulate the price of a product, whatever it may be.

"Every trust starts fairly in the beginning. Its disposition is to serve the masses who have need of what it produces. But after awhile, when it has command of the market, and has crushed out all competition, as they are able to by their superior capital, the trusts yield to the dictates of ordinary human nature. For the sake of dividends they drop all affectation of care for the general outside interests and get all they can. The rich do not feel the results; the burden falls upon the poor.

War on the People.

"The reign of trusts is to be compared to the days of the feudal lords. They make vassals of the workingmen, and wage war upon the people.

"I know nothing more reprehensible than the neglect which has been shown this evil by the national authorities, from President McKinley down. He has an Attorney General who sits in his elegant office in the Capitol and sees the indignity multiply every day, almost every hour, right under his eyes.

Will Hold McKinley Responsible.

"The public will hold the President responsible for the negligence and indifference of his Attorney General. The only hope in the future of action by the authorities is in the organization of all laboring men."

"Would you recommend a new anti-trust law in Indiana?"

"I would not recommend anything. The present law is probably good enough as it is, but the question is, Will the Governor and his Attorney General do their duty by executing it? It does not look like they are going to do anything, does it? We have not heard of them doing anything."

ROCKEFELLER REACHES CITY.

Comes at 1 A. M. on a Special Train from St. Paul and Leaves at Once for the East.

John D. Rockefeller reached Chicago at 1 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road from St. Paul. As quickly as the train could be switched from the St. Paul to the Lake Shore tracks it was sped on toward New York. It had been expected that Mr. Rockefeller would remain in the city to attend the celebrations of alumni day and founders' day at the University of Chicago today and tomorrow. Although President Harper said he had not been informed of Mr. Rockefeller's intention to remain over a day or two in Chicago, the students at the university had planned to escort him to the campus today for the alumni celebration.

MAY WAIT UNTIL OCTOBER.

Reported the Anglo-Canadian-American Commission Will Not Meet in August as Planned.

Toronto, Ont., June 29.—A special from Ottawa says the meeting of the International commission, which was to have taken place on Aug. 2 at Quebec, has been postponed until October. The exact date has not been fixed.

Ottawa, Ont., June 29.—Sir Louis Davies, one of the members of the joint High commission, said today that he had heard nothing of the reported adjournment of the meeting of the commission which was to be held in August next at Quebec.

POPE SAID TO BE ILL AGAIN.

Report That His Exertions During Recent Ceremonies Have Caused Attack of Fever.

London, June 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"In consequence of his exertions during the recent religious ceremonies the Pope is now suffering great prostration, together with a slight attack of fever.

"He was confined to his bed today (Thursday) and some anxiety is felt regarding him."

PHILO P. JUDSON SERIOUSLY ILL

Oldest Resident of Evanston Lying at the Point of Death in Chicago Hospital.

Philo P. Judson, who is said to be the oldest resident of Evanston, is lying at the point of death at the Chicago Hospital, where he was taken to undergo an operation for cancer. He has been low for four days and was little better last night. Mr. Judson is 60 years old. He came to Evanston in 1856 with his father, Philo P. Judson, who was one of the founders of Northwestern University.

WARSHIP FOR FRENCH COAST.

First Class British Cruiser to Patrol the Fishery Banks of Newfoundland.

Halifax, N. S., June 29.—The British first-class cruiser Indefatigable will leave here July 5 for Newfoundland. It is no doubt the intention of the naval authorities to attach the cruiser to the fleet performing fishery protection service on the French coast.

WEST TO NORTH SIDE 5 CENTS.

Union Traction Company Discusses Long Ride for One Fare and More and Larger Street Cars.

The Union Traction company, it is said, has under consideration propositions to carry passengers from the remote West Side to the end of the North Side lines for one five-cent fare and to provide more and larger cars to carry its multitude of patrons.

These facts came to the surface yesterday in connection with the arrival here in the morning of W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia and several other Eastern stockholders of the Union Traction company. In addition to Mr. Elkins there were in the party R. O. C. Smith and F. E. Smith of Boston, C. M. Wicker and B. J. Burke of New York, and E. A. Ballard of Philadelphia.

An attempt was made to keep the arrival of the party a secret, and the names of none of the members appeared on the register of the Auditorium Annex, where they stopped.

The visitors were in consultation during the day with the Chicago representatives in the new company, but it was stated nothing was done in the way of organization work.

From the guarded statements made by one of the visitors, who would not permit the use of his name, it can be said the new company proposes to deal liberally with the Chicago public. The most important concession unquestionably is the proposition for a single fare for carrying passengers from the end of the West Side lines to the end of the North Side lines. It is under contemplation also to not only increase the number of cars but also to put new, longer, and more comfortable ones in operation. It is recognized that the people of Chicago have complained with some reason of the lack of facilities, especially during the rush hours, and it will be the purpose of the new company to remedy this as far as practicable.

Concerning the proposed single fare, it was said by one of the interested parties: "I can conceive of no reason why it is not practicable to carry passengers from the extreme western end of Ogden avenue to the extreme north end of Clark street for a single fare. Like service is being given in Boston with the best of results, and would work equally well here, I believe. It will not be the tax on the companies which has been commonly thought, for the reason that the vast majority of passengers from either the West or North Side will get off in the business center of the city. Only an exceedingly small percentage of them will go through on the other lines, certainly not enough to count seriously. Of course, this plan has not yet been decided upon, but it is under consideration. There is a disposition on the part of the management of the new company to give the people of Chicago the best possible service, and everything will be done in this direction consistent with a regard for the business interests of the company."

CABLE AND NELSON IN GOTHAM.

Illinois Democrats Said to Be Planning a Combination Between Tammany and Chicago Delegates.

New York, June 29.—[Special.]—Benjamin T. Cable, formerly a member of the Democratic National committee from Illinois, has been at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for several days. It is said that his trip to New York was not of a political nature, although just now there is the liveliest interest in the relationship between Chicago and Tammany in regard to their Democracy.

Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic State Central committee from Illinois, is also there for the purpose, it is said, of forming a combination between Tammany and Chicago delegates at the next national convention so as to secure control of the machinery of the convention.

Tammany leaders say they don't know anything about the mission of Messrs. Cable and Nelson and will have to wait until Mr. Croker comes home before anything can be done.

DIAMONDS TIED TO HIS ANKLES.

New York Man Arrested at Detroit on Charge of Smuggling $20,000 Worth of Jewels.

Detroit, Mich., June 29.—Louis Bush, 129 West One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York, is confined in jail here on suspicion of smuggling from Canada $20,000 worth of diamonds which he had in his possession. The diamonds were found tied around his ankles, wraped in diamond paper. The Treasury department was recently informed that a $20,000 consignment of diamonds was soon to arrive, and Treasury agents were watching the border.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair and warmer; easterly winds.

Sun rises at 4:27; sets at 7:39.

Moon rises at 11:49.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Harvard Wins All Three Races. Sadie American on Vacation Schools. Lew Wallace Attacks Trusts. Paris Rumor of Dreyfus' Death.

2 Armed Mobs in Brussels. Mayor of Muskegon Murdered. Have No Pride in Dewey.

3 Nine Lives Lost in a Shipwreck.

4 Chicago, 17; New York, 9. Harlem Race Results. Douglas Lowers a Record.

5 New York Lines to Be Merged. Music Festival Begins. Milwaukee Dons a Mask.

7 Volunteers to Hurry Home. Governor Tanner on a Long Trip. San Juan Hill Charge Tonight.

8 Mrs. Ella F. Young Will Teach. Former Fiance Wants Money Back.

10 Discuss Drainage Canal Power. J. S. Dunham Sells Tugs to Trust.

12 Come to McGann's Terms.

Pages. 6 Editorial. 8 Fenteney. 8 Short Story. 8 Society. 9 Commercial. 10 Railroads. 10 Courts. 10 Insurance. 10 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	New England	
BREMEN	Kaiser Friedrich	
HAMBURG	Palatia	
LIVERPOOL	Georgia	
LIVERPOOL	Servia	
NEW YORK	Patricia	F. Bismarck
NEW YORK		Paris
QUEENSTOWN	Lucania	
QUEENSTOWN	Celtic	Italia
QUEENSTOWN	Germanic	
ROTTERDAM	Amsterdam	

SURE DREYFUS IS NEAR COAST.

Unusual Activity of Torpedo Fleet Taken as Indication That His Landing Is Near at Hand.

SUICIDE RUMOR IN PARIS.

Word Telephoned to Brest Saying Prisoner Had Killed Himself While at Sea.

OFFICIALS REMAIN SILENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Brest, June 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning a telephone message from Paris says that Dreyfus has committed suicide, which is the reason why the Sfax, which is in French waters in front of Brest, does not come into port.

Leads to Suspicion of Murder.

If Dreyfus is dead he was certainly murdered.

It is said the dispatch announcing the death of Dreyfus was received at the Ministry of the Interior in the absence of Waldeck-Rousseau and was opened by a high official, who had the news forty-eight hours before it came to the knowledge of the Cabinet.

Expected All Night.

Dreyfus was expected to land during the night. Three torpedo boats left port for exercise, so the naval authorities declare, but the same boats with others went out the night before, and it is not habitual for them to leave port for exercise two nights in succession.

Signal Rockets Flying.

Rockets are going up as if for signals. News from the Minister of the Interior at Paris also points to a soon landing.

Railroad Officers Busy.

The director of the Western railroad company left Paris last night for Brest. The Western railroad is the one which will be used to convey Dreyfus to Rennes.

Watchers See Nothing.

Like Sister Anne in the nursery tale, the journalists perched upon the rocks along the sea shore have seen nothing coming, and the strongest spyglasses have not yet revealed the Sfax. The government officials continue mute.

Try to Buy Information.

Much amusement has been caused in official circles by the proceedings of certain American journalists at Rennes, who have tried to buy information from every one, commencing with the station-master. Even the Prefect has had bank notes deftly laid upon his table by enterprising Americans.

"These Americans," said a prominent official, "evidently think they are dealing with M. Croker's functionaries."

Endless Rumors Afloat.

Conjectures, rumors, and false alarms are as numerous as their inventors. Dreyfus has been landed in every conceivable spot along the coast, imagination having supplied the absence of precise information.

Sfax Not Far Away.

Wherever the Sfax is, it is not far off, and, in fact, must be just out of sight, as certain communications which have passed between the government and the cruiser's commander would have been impossible unless the ship was in French waters.

Mercier's Tireless Work.

Mercier is still busy gathering up evidence in the hope of convicting Dreyfus. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has, however, learned that little faith can be placed in anonymous letters. His famous proofs which mysterious correspondents promised him are not forthcoming.

Peace Appeal from Catholics.

The better class of Catholics have made an appeal to the Catholics of Rennes begging them not to interfere with the work of justice and give an example of respect for the grand social forces of the magistrature and the army, neither of which can be vanquished without destroying France. The appeal further calls attention to the fact tht all demonstrtions have but one object, which is to dictate to the consciences of the Judges at the new trial. It is signed by the Catholic Committee for Defense of Rights, and among the names are those of Herve de Kerchoant, Abbé Grosjean, Abbé Pichot, Abbé Russaco, and other prominent Catholics.

Insult Mme. Goadard.

Outrages continue to be heaped upon Mme. Goadard by the opposition press, which now publish a story that she has buried her lover and her husband in the same tomb. The noble old woman could not herself recognise her portrait as it is painted for the benefit of the anti-Dreyfusardists.

Some of the Current Rumors.

Among other rumors it is said that the Sfax received orders from the Tage to put back from Brest and land the Captain at Quiberon. The only reason why this point is favorable is that the place is a complete desert. A railroad runs straight to the coast, and the distance between Quiberon and Rennes is considerably less than from Brest to Rennes. On the other hand, it is said the station master here has had instructions to prepare a train for either Friday or Saturday night, between midnight and daybreak. Some authorities maintain that no one will know when Dreyfus arrives or when he will be imprisoned at Rennes, but once the key is turned Viguier, the chief surety, will then give all the information desired.

Matin Story Discredited.

The Matin's correspondent's account of having met two sailors who saw Dreyfus when they were passing the Sfax is generally discredited as a work of pure imagination.

Admiral Barrera Misleading.

Admiral Barrera continues like a sphinx as to facts, but throws out hints of acts and rough seas which might help

cause delay. But no one is willing to credit either as a cause. Another naval officer said the Sfax might be anchored at Quessant and that the departure of the cruiser Infatiguable for Cherbourg has nothing to do with the landing of Dreyfus.

Panic Among Peasants.

The Breton peasants continue to consider the arrival of Dreyfus a disaster for the country.

Dreyfus Family Dreads Shock.

The Dreyfus family is dreading the shock of the first sight of his broken and changed condition. Letters, flowers, and telegrams continue to pour in on Mme. Dreyfus.

Praise for Brisson.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, June 29.—M. Brisson is beginning to gather the fruits of his speech defending the republic last Monday. The press is devoting columns to eulogy. The Figaro says: "Men of Brisson's type are made of better stuff than their successors in the republican Chamber."

Brisson is the hero of the hour, particularly all over the provinces of France, where many members of diverse groups of republicans, whose Presidents voted against the government, are now sending their resignations to their respective groups, and avowing their intention to support the government.

Meline's Plots Crumbling.

Meline's structure for the destruction of the present Cabinet is crumbling away under him.

Decision in Mores Case.

The Court of Cassation has given a decision in favor of Mme. de Mores, wife of the Marquis de Mores, who was assassinated while on an exploring expedition.

The Court of Cassation has declared the Algerian magistrates are incapable of judging the case against the assassins of the Marquis, and have ordered the affair tried before a court in another province. The Governor General of Algeria, M. Lafferiere, will probably be replaced in office by M. Tonnart. M. Lafferiere, like Lepine, is unable to cope with the complex questions caused by the anti-Jewish troubles stirred up by Drumont and Max Regis.

Salon Reception at Elysee.

At the Elysée tonight President and Mme. Loubet gave a dinner to the directors of the Salon committees and all the winners of Salon honors. It was followed by a reception attended by the diplomatic and official corps.

Work to Restore Picquart.

M. Gallifet is making an effort to reinstate Colonel Picquart in the army, and has asked the State Council to break the judgment of the court-martial which revoked Colonel Picquart's commission.

Try to Implicate Bailloud.

General Bailloud, the chief of President Loubet's military household, is now said to be implicated with a group of Generals mixed up in the Dreyfus affair. The Aurore says Bailloud said the civil Judges were not educated highly enough to understand matters which military men comprehended plainly among themselves and were therefore incapable to judge Dreyfus.

To Be Landed Today.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, June 29.—Captain Dreyfus will arrive tomorrow and be landed at once from the steamer. The government has designated the witnesses to the disembarkation of Dreyfus. He will be brought before the court-martial in his full uniform as an officer of artillery, with all the insignia of his rank, just as if the shoulder-strap cutting and swordbreaking had never occurred.

Rennes is quiet on the eve of the arrival of the famous prisoner. Mme. Godard's house, in which Mme. Dreyfus is waiting for the coming of her husband, is, however, guarded by gendarmes day and night.

Promise Open Trial.

Apparently there is an end to secrecy in the Dreyfus case. Major Carriere, the Judge Advocate who will prosecute Dreyfus before the court-martial, has told of the scope of the new trial. To M. de Maistere he said for publication that the trial would be complete, searching, impartial, and, above all, public.

"The purpose," said the Major," is merely to ascertain the guilt or innocence of Captain Dreyfus. To this end all our energies will be bent.

"The process will be based on the proceedings of the trial of 1894, modified by the instructions of the Court of Cassation. The prisoner will be present and hear and see all that bears on the case. He may question the witnesses as fully as he desires.

"Everybody who knows anything about the case will be cited."

"Casimir-Perier, General Mercier, and all the Ministers of War?" he was asked.

"Naturally," replied the Major, "whoever can aid in developing the truth the country will expect to hear form."

"But it has been said that the government seeks a compromise?"

"Though I hold my title from the government, even the government could not make me do otherwise than my full duty. We will have all the witnesses and Dreyfus will confront them."

"And Esterhazy?"

"We will certainly summon him, but I cannot tell if he will come. I am even now engaged in an endeavor to secure his presence."

Major Carriere said the court-martial would sit until it had all the evidence, no matter how much time it required.

Mme. Dreyfus Is Confident.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, France, June 29.—"Have you any idea of the attitude of the members of the new court-martial?" was asked Mme. Dreyfus, on her way from Paris to this place.

"No," she answered, "nor do I care to know it. So many principles are involved that the fate of one man is quite secondary. My comfort is that this trial is to be public. They would not dare to do an injustice. The whole country will be the jury. I leave his fate not to the court-martial but to the country."

"Was your husband the victim of a conspiracy?"

"No," she answered, "why a conspiracy? Mistakes were committed in good faith at first. Then arose a desire to hide these blunders from the public because of the attacks on the army that would surely arise out of them."

Hates Esterhazy and Lebon.

"You must be bitter against your husband's enemies?"

"I have no hatred for anybody," Mme. Dreyfus said. But she added: "Except for Esterhazy and Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, whose orders were unnecessarily cruel to my husband. I shall never forgive Lebon for sending him to that torturing island."

"Are you confident of his acquittal?"

"Yes. For now there is nothing left against my husband. For what could they punish him? Yet my heart will be uneasy until he is acquitted. For are there not officers who still insult Dreyfus, who still foam at the mouth at the mere mention of his name despite all the proofs of his innocence?"

"When your husband is set right before the world will he leave France?"

"No, he will not leave France," answered Mme. Dreyfus with decision. "Capt. Dreyfus has no reason to hide himself. He owes it to himself and to his children to live in France. And here he will live with head erect."

Rumor Widespread in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, June 29.—The evening newspapers caused some excitement in the streets by printing extras giving currency to a report that Dreyfus died at sea on the way from Devil's Island to France.

The Soir says this grave news got out through a high official, who confided to a friend that the government received three days ago a dispatch announcing that Dreyfus had died on board the Sfax, and that immediately the cruiser was ordered to keep away for five days, in order to give the government time to take precautionary measures to cope with the demonstrations likely to be made when the report became public.

The report found credence, because Dreyfus was said to be ill when he embarked at Devil's Island, and also because the story would explain the otherwise unaccountable delay of the Sfax.

It was pointed out also, as confirmation of the rumor, that M. Viguie, Chief of Public Safety, had been recalled from Brest hastily.

Rousseau Professes Ignorance.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau professed utter ignorance of any such sensational dispatch as it is said the government received, adding that if Dreyfus is dead he (the Premier) doesn't know it.

He says, however, that he cannot explain the delay of the Sfax, and he declines to tell why M. Viguie has been recalled from Brest.

FREE SPEECH OF THE KAISER.

Unexpected Utterances of the German Monarch Prove Annoying to His Ministers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 29.—An important constitutional question is finding solution in a rather roundabout way. As reported at the time, Count Ballestrem, President of the Reichstag, recently rebuked a speaker for alluding in the anti-strike bill debate to the Emperor's Bielefeld and Oerinhauser speeches in which the Kaiser announced that this law was in course of preparation. When told that the speeches had been published in the Reichsanzeiger, the official paper, he withdrew his objections.

The stenographic report quoted President Ballestrem as adding: "Provided they were published in the official part of the Reichsanzeiger." It was supposed he took this means of amending his ruling. Ballestrem now repudiates the correction, and it is surmised that the ministry took advantage of the proffered opportunity of establishing a criterion by which one may know when the Chancellor assumes responsibility for the Kaiser's utterances.

Change Under Young Emperor.

During the lifetime of the old Emperor, who was entirely willing to leave everything to Bismarck, he was quoted in the Reichstag only when Bismarck found it convenient, and opposition to this practice came from the Liberal ranks. The present Emperor has changed all this. He is a good speaker, loves to talk, and is impulsive. It is no wonder, then, that he has often prepared difficulties for the ministry, as neither his speeches nor his numerous telegrams appear ever to be the subject of previous discussion.

Every one will remember his telegram to Oom Paul Kruger, which has caused bad blood between Germany and England ever since Jameson's raid. The Kaiser's actions and utterances become official only when countersigned by the Chancellor, but the Radicals justly argue that official or unofficial speeches announcing the government's domestic or foreign policy and intended to influence public opinion are a real expression of the will of the state unless the ministry disavows responsibility for them.

Chancellor's Displeasure.

The Reichsanzeiger has already been used to give mild expression to the Chancellor's displeasure with the Kaiser's actions. Kaiser Wilhelm I. used to confer orders and distinctions occasionally without previously consulting Bismarck, and Bismarck invariably refused to publish such transactions in the official part of the Reichsanzeiger. The Kaiser's speeches have not hitherto been published in the official column, which is usually reserved for laws and ordinances. It will be interesting to observe whether the ministry will use its new weapon or not.

No Refusal to See Holls.

The Foreign office informs me that the Kaiser did not refuse to receive Secretary Holls because Holls is a lawyer. This story was nonsense, as the Kaiser was at Helgoland when Holls made his visit. Holls made a good impression when introduced to Von Bülow by Ambassador White, and the Kaiser would, no doubt, receive him if the occasion arose. Von Bülow was impressed with Holls' enthusiasm for arbitration.

Duke of Albany's Preferment.

The result of the visit of Minister Stenge of Coburg to England is said to be a decision that the Duke of Albany will be heir presumptive in place of the Duke and Prince of Connaught.

Royalty's Yacht Racing.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have had fair success in yacht racing this season. The Kaiser today raised six flags of victory over the Meteor and the Kaiserine responded with three at the masthead of the Iduna.

Appointed Admiral.

Cuido Karcher, chief of the marine station at Northsea, has been made Admiral. He has been in the navy since 1859.

Labor Riots Quelled.

The arrival of the military in Herne appears to have restored order. Five deaths are reported so far.

Arrival of Americans.

Among the recent arrivals here are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Erben and John Drew.

POLICE HAVE A STRANGE CASE.

John McKeown Held Pending Investigation of an Alleged Assault on Joseph McLaughlin.

John McKeown, 490 Wabash avenue, is held at the Harrison Street Station while the police investigate an assault made on Joseph McLaughlin, 16 Charles place. A month ago McLaughlin was found on the sidewalk in front of McKeown's home unconscious. He soon revived and was taken to the Harrison Street Station. He told the police that he had had a fight with a man whose name he did not mention. A small bruise on the back of his head was the only mark of violence. He said that he was not seriously hurt and left the station.

Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when Sergeant Mooney received an anonymous letter stating that McLaughlin had died and was buried in Dubuque, Ia., a week ago. The letter said that McLaughlin had been assaulted and there were several witnesses to the assault. The names of two women, said to live at 490 and 492 Wabash avenue, were given as witnesses, but the police were unable to find them last night.

There is no mention in the police records of the death of McLaughlin and no inquest was held. An investigation will be made today.

A beer without a peer is Seipp Extra Pale. Perfection in brewing and the use of the best malt and hops make it so.

ARMED MOB IN BRUSSELS.

RIOTERS ARRESTED FOUND TO HAVE LOADED WEAPONS.

Second Day of Belgian Disturbances More Grave than Preceding One—Crowds Battle with Police and Civic Guards—Troops Finally Called Out—Premier Hooted by Socialists—The Chamber Twice Adjourns in Tumult—Many Persons Injured.

Brussels, June 29.—At the conclusion of a great meeting in the Town Hall this evening thousands attempted to cross the Grande Place, in which the Town Hall stands. The gendarmes charged with drawn swords and the crowd retaliated with stones.

Shots were fired on both sides. Three persons were wounded and a police officer was severely stabbed with a shoemaker's knife.

The rioters, on being dispersed, assembled at another point. A large crowd gathered in Rue Royale, tearing up the paving stones and using these missiles. Finally the Civic Guard was ordered out to relieve the police.

Despite these attempts to suppress the disturbances rioting continued to a late hour, many persons being injured.

A tramway conductor received two bullet wounds.

Troops Called Out.

Ultimately the troops were called and thirty-five arrests were made, many of those taken in custody being in possession of revolvers.

The public prosecutor, with his entire staff, remains on permanent duty at the Hotel de Ville.

It is rumored that one man who was wounded has since died at the hospital.

Day Begins with Tumult.

The storm of words was renewed in the Chamber of Deputies in the morning. The Socialists denounced Minister J. Vandenpeereboom, who endeavored to explain the action taken by the police yesterday, and the Socialists persistently interrupted and insulted the Premier, reproaching him with being responsible for yesterday's conflicts between the people and the police.

Later it was announced that King Leopold had a long conference with M. Vandenpeereboom, Bergerem, and Beernaert.

It was reported that M. Vandenpeereboom would resign.

Although a vote censuring the government was rejected by 87 to 81, the tumult in the Chamber was so great that the President suspended the sitting. The Socialists then led a cheering crowd, shouting "Vive la Republique," to the park, where a conflict with gendarmes occurred. Thence the mob proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters approached.

Chamber's Second Interruption.

When the Chamber reassembled at night M. Destree, Socialist, called attention to the riots which had occurred since the morning adjournment, in which he was struck by a gendarme's sword and demanded the man's punishment. Thereupon the Chamber at once returned to a state of tumult. The Socialists, surrounding M. Vandenpeereboom with clenched fists, denounced him. As the tumult increased the Chamber rose.

In the meantime the streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the War ministry, where gendarmes with drawn swords attempted to disperse the rioters.

Orders were then issued prohibiting street assemblages, with the result already told.

Build Barricades in Streets.

Tonight the city wears a completely revolutionary aspect. Tram cars are overturned and used as barricades. The commander of the Civil Guard has asked to be supplied with 15,000 cartridges.

Several inoffensive onlookers were injured by the swords of the police. It is said that there are some women and children among these.

In the Chamber M. Vandenpeereboom was dubbed "Murderer," "Bandit," and "Minister of Civil War" by the Socialists.

Bill Causing the Trouble.

The bill of M. Vandenpeereboom seeks to perpetuate the clerical domination of the country. It provides for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members.

The Liberals and Socialists realize that its effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies and practically exclude the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts.

A new Beernaert ministry is predicted as the outcome of the agitation.

TROLLEY INJUNCTION CASE.

Arguments in Circuit Court of Appeals in Milwaukee Over Ban on Tracks in Custom House Place.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The final argument in the appeal of the General Electric Street railway company from the injunction secured by the Monon railway preventing the former from laying tracks in Custom House place between Polk and Fourteenth streets was made today before Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Seaman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Ex-Judge Moran of Chicago argued for the dissolution of the injunction, answer being made by George W. Kretzinger and ex-Judge Field, counsel for the railroad.

The freighthouse of the Monon road in Custom House place has a platform approach extending ten feet from the building line. Teams thus obstruct the thoroughfare, which is but fifty feet wide. The argument was made by ex-Judge Moran that the right of way belongs to the people, and that the Monon must not obstruct the street. The contention that the General Electric's ordinance is void is met with the argument that this question does not enter into the cause at issue and can be raised only by the people.

Decision in the case is expected in October, when the court resumes its sessions in Chicago. At that time final action in the legal fight between the West Park board and the former Illinois National Bank, through which the board seeks to recover $316,000 involved in the failure of the latter institution, may be entered. The arguments in this case were made yesterday by John S. Miller, E. O. Brown, and Francis A. Riddle, representing the West Park Commissioners, and John P. Wilson and ex-Judge Moran on behalf of the appellant, John T. McNulta, receiver for the bank.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS REVOLT.

Ex-Congressman Owens Leads a Party Movement to Prevent Goebel's Election.

Louisville, Ky., June 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman W. C. Owens of Georgetown has announced that he will not support Senator Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor. Mr. Owens is credited with having predicted that Scott County, which usually goes Democratic by from 600 to 800, will go Republican this fall. Mr. Owens has been a conspicuous figure in Democratic councils for twenty years past.

Although Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge's brother Robert is on the ticket with Goebel for Attorney General, the Colonel comes out in a double-column article today denouncing Goebel's nomination as a steal, and says the ticket should not command the support of a single Democrat.

The Louisville Post, always a stanch Democratic paper, is making today an active warfare on Goebel.

The confederate soldier element almost to a man is said to be against Goebel. Their voting strength is about 20,000, and Captain Boyd, President of the Confederate Veteran association of Kentucky, says that its members will work and vote against Goebel.

At Mount Sterling leading Democrats say that they will vote the straight Republican ticket rather than see such a man as Goebel occupy the Governor's chair.

Stories of Democratic revolt come from all parts of the State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Reduced Rates for 4th of July.

Tickets at reduced rates account Fourth of July on sale to points within 200 miles on July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Good to return until July 5 inclusive. City office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone, Main 60

SEATS FOR IOWA SALESGIRLS.

Trial of Manager Ackerman at Des Moines for Alleged Violation of the New Law.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Des Moines, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—The first attempt in Iowa to compel a merchant to furnish seats for his saleswomen was begun today in a Des Moines court. The suit was that of the State against J. B. Ackerman, brought at the instance of the Iowa Humane society. The hearing lasted all day in Justice Blyler's court and will continue tomorrow with the examination of witnesses by the defense.

The points which have been left with Justice Blyler to decide are:

Does a 6x8-inch pine ink box constitute a "suitable seat" demanded by the Iowa statute?

Are seven such pine boxes, two window seats partly filled with merchandise, and numerous drawers that may be pulled out of tables sufficient seats for a force of salesgirls that has varied from fifteen to fifty?

Does the fact that the salesgirls were permitted to obtain boxes to the number of seven from the basement to use as seats constitute "a maintenance of suitable seats when practicable"?

An additional point which it is necessary for Justice Blyler to decide is whether girls who have and who evince a desire to retain positions with the establishment are in a position to give more satisfactory evidence than others who have left the employ of the defense. In his endeavor to pronounce upon the suitability of seven pine ink boxes as seats Justice Blyler is entangled by the conflicting testimony of the salesgirls. Those who have left Manager Ackerman's establishment affirm that as a resting place a 6x8-inch box is not to be preferred to a chair or a stool. The prosecution maintains that they are not to be accepted as substitutes in the eye of the law. The girls who are still with the firm claim that pine ink boxes are perfectly lovely as seats; that they are smooth and without splinters. Manager Ackerman explains that between the counters and the shelves there is not space for anything but pine ink boxes.

The counsel for the defense asks if the State interprets the dubious requirement for maintenance of "suitable seats when practicable to be used to such an extent as the work may reasonably permit" to mean that his client or any merchant is bound by law to furnish Morris chairs, leather couches, settees, or folding beds.

The Iowa Humane society, which has begun the attempt for the reform alleged to be needed, has for its President the Des Moines capitalist, James Callana, with the Mayor, John MacVicar, and the District Judge, C. A. Bishop, upon the Board of Directors. The suit which has been taken for the test case is that of Pfohl C. Smith, a copartnership conducting establishments in many cities of the Northwest, and represented by J. B. Ackerman as agent and manager.

The courtroom was filled with giggling salesgirls when the trial opened. The larger portion of Manager Ackerman's selling force, past and present, had been subpœnaed. Last week has been occupied by him in breaking in substitutes to continue business during the hearing of the case. A demurrer on the ground that the law is defective in not providing for the bringing of action against agent or manager for a firm was overruled, the court holding that for the purpose of the statute the manager was the employer.

"I worked in the china department," testified Mrs. Coline Davis. "I sold goods and had no box to sit on. I worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until after 6 in the evening, and until 9 o'clock on Saturday, with an hour for noon. Sometimes I sat down, but Mr. Ackerman did not see me."

It was alleged that Manager Ackerman had informed certain girls upon occasions that if they could not stand up he would get them a bed, or again that they had better go home.

ASKS MERCY FOR HER SISTER.

Mrs. Burchard Pleads for Ann Ingersoll with Mr. Lapiner, but Receives No Encouragement.

Just after the adjournment of Judge Waterman's court last evening, at the close of the evidence in the case of Elizabeth Ann Ingersoll and John C. Collins, charged with kidnaping Gerald Lapiner, Mrs. M. Burchard of Amboy, Ill., the aged sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, prayed the father of the boy for mercy in tones whose agony made moist the eyes of those who heard the plea. Mr. Lapiner brushed past her and with his wife and child left the courtroom without vouchsafing a response to the appeal.

Mrs. Burchard had been on the stand during the day to show that her sister was neither morally nor legally responsible for her actions. After adjournment she forced her way to Mr. Lapiner.

"Have pity on my sister, Mr. Lapiner," she cried, bowing down before him. "Don't send her to State's prison—don't. She is old and poor. Have pity, as you hope for mercy yourself."

Mr. Lapiner turned from her and a look of despair settled on the aged face of the appliant.

Through a clerical error, August Albert Becker, the alleged wife murderer, may go free. The trial came to a sudden stop in Judge Stein's court when Attorney Hornstein, for the defense, moved to discharge the prisoner because the indictment charged him with the murder of "Elizabeth" Becker, while the evidence of the prosecution had accused him of killing "Theresa" Becker. When Attorney Hornstein made his motion Assistant State's Attorney Pearson seized the indictment and hastily glanced at the name.

"I beg the indulgence of the court until I can look into this matter," he said, and rushed out of the courtroom.

"I move that the defendant be discharged and that the jury be ordered to return a verdict of not guilty," said Attorney Hornstein.

Assistant State's Attorney Pearson returned and admitted the error and asked that a nolle pros be entered. Attorney Hornstein claimed that his client had been placed in jeopardy and could not be tried again. The State's Attorney denied this, and Judge Stein, sitting as a committing magistrate, heard the evidence of the police and ordered Becker held to the grand jury. The witnesses then went before that body and secured a new indictment. This instrument bears the name of "Rachel" Becker, which is said to be the correct name, in one count and "Theresa" Becker in another.

State's Attorney Deneen denies that Becker has been in jeopardy, because there is no evidence to show that "Elizabeth" Becker was murdered by any one. The defense promises to carry the case to the Supreme Court. There will be a dispute over the question of the jury. The State says the error was due to the police.

LOOK FOR A TIEUP ON JULY 1.

Stock-Yards Strikers Who Have Not Returned to Work Say Labor Is Organizing Rapidly.

According to Stock-Yards workmen who have not returned to their duties labor in the district is rapidly organizing in anticipation of a general strike on July 1. The labor organizations, it is said, will be perfected whether a general strike is ordered or not, as the employés of the big packing companies say that heretofore none of their requests has carried weight with the bosses because labor there lacked unity. The packers, on the other hand, continue to say that the present difficulty is practically over and that there will be no general strike in July.

The strikers were much stirred during the day over a report that the packers are importing colored laborers by the carload from St. Louis. It was said that several carloads of colored men were expected to arrive at the yards this morning and that they would be used to take the places of men who are now at work, but who are known to have been prime movers in the present trouble. An indignation meeting probably will be held this morning.

Nearly 150 strikers at Norton Bros.' can factory at Maywood returned to work in the morning. Manager Norton thinks the backbone of the strike is broken.

Three strikers were arrested during the day on warrants sworn out before Justice Underwood. They were Peter Harick, George Sands, and A. Trimble. The charge against each was assault.

Pain's World's Fair Fireworks

Cost no more than cheap stuff. Main store, 17-19 River-st. At wholesale prices.

SHOOTS DOWN A MAYOR.

UNLUCKY OFFICE-SEEKER KILLS J. BALBIRNIE IN MUSKEGON.

After Committing Murder in the Main Street of the Michigan Town the Disappointed Man, John N. Tayer, Drinks Carbolic Acid and Then Fires a Bullet into His Own Heart—Daughter of the Victim Drives Madly to the Scene.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Muskegon, Mich., June 29.—[Special.]—James Balbirnie, Mayor of Muskegon, was assassinated in the street in front of his own place of business at noon today by John W. Tayer, a disappointed officeseeker. After firing the shot that ended the life of the Mayor Tayer drank carbolic acid and then fired a bullet through his own heart.

Tayer had held the unimportant office of Director of the City Poor until recently, when Mayor Balbirnie refused to reappoint him. Then Tayer sought the position of sexton of the city cemetery, but without success. This is the only provocation known for his crime. Mayor Balbirnie was popular as Mayor of the city and prominent as a business-man and as a citizen. The people of the city are in a state of excitement over the affair. Tayer was never regarded as a man of any consequence, and this has served to intensify the feeling, which would hardly be restrained if the murderer had not ended his own life.

Two Witnesses to Tragedy.

The murder was witnessed by two men who were standing near, but they heard no conversation or word that would indicate what Tayer was about to do. Mayor Balbirnie was the proprietor of a retail furniture store, and also of an undertaking business. He had just returned from a funeral which he had conducted, and Tayer was waiting a few doors away. Mayor Balbirnie tied the horse he had driven, and then went up-stairs, his residence being above the store. In a few minutes he returned to the sidewalk, and walked out to the curb to examine the hitching of the horse. As he approached the curb Tayer advanced toward him, and attracted his attention by something he said, which was not heard by any one standing by. Then Tayer said:

"I want to speak to you, Mr. Balbirnie."

The Mayor, without answering, walked across the sidewalk to a chair beside his store door and sat down. As he sat he looked up at Tayer, saying nothing, but in the attitude of one ready to listen. Tayer still stood there, not saying a word. At that instant Mail Carrier Willis S. Webb walked up to where the Mayor sat, and handed him a letter. Webb remained to make some explanation, because the letter was one that had been returned to the Mayor after being missent. While Webb was still standing there the shot was fired.

Staggered to the Curb.

Webb turned around as if to see whence the report of the pistol had come. When he turned his head Balbirnie sprang from the chair.

"My God! I am shot!" he exclaimed, and staggered forward toward the curb.

Morton Smith, an optician, was standing in front of Krautheim's jewelry store next door, and he ran to the assistance of the wounded man and caught him in his arms as he was sinking to the sidewalk. Others hastened to the scene. Balbirnie was bleeding and unconscious, staining his clothing. He rallied and went up-stairs, assisted, to his home. At the head of the stairs he met his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Balbirnie, and said to her:

"Sarah, I am shot." Then he sank to the floor. He was carried to a bed in his room, where he died at 12:05, ten minutes after the shot was fired, without saying anything in explanation of the assault.

Murderer Ends His Own Life.

Immediately after firing the shot that ended the life of the Mayor, Tayer stepped into his victim's store as if to conceal what he was doing, and took a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket and drank the contents of it. He then stepped out on the sidewalk, and in the presence of the man he had shot turned the weapon toward his own heart and fired. The pistol dropped from his hand and he fell.

While the people were crowding around the dying murderer on the sidewalk, James F. Balbirnie, son and business partner of Mayor Balbirnie, arrived. When he learned what had happened he struggled to break through the crowd to avenge his father. He was kept away, and Tayer was hastily carried to the city hall to save him from avenging hands. There he died forty minutes later. The wounds of both men were the same, a shot through the left breast.

Daughter Learns of It.

Miss Maude Balbirnie, daughter of the Mayor, was driving alone in a single buggy at the time. A boy running through the streets with news of the murder and suicide saw her and halted.

"Your father is killed," cried the excited boy.

"My father? Killed?" exclaimed the young woman incredulously.

"Yes; he's been shot."

"Where's he?"

"At the store."

Waiting to hear no more, Miss Balbirnie seized the whip from the socket and struck the horse. The animal leapt forward and in turning the buggy was nearly capsized. Western avenue is the principal street of the city and the one in which the crime was done. Miss Balbirnie lashed the horse as it galloped down this street. It was a mad run to the store. When she reached the place she reined back the horse till it stopped suddenly in front of her father's store and her own home. Then she sprang from the buggy and fell fainting in the arms of her brother.

The only members of the family at home when Mayor Balbirnie died were his sister-in-law and his invalid wife. Mrs. Balbirnie has been ill for months and her life has been despaired for weeks. It is not believed she will survive the shock of the murder.

In a less pretentious home another invalid wife was made a widow by the same terrible crime that ended two lives and horrified the community. Mrs. Tayer, too, has been ill for some time and she was prostrated and is not expected to recover. Tayer left no children. Mayor Balbirnie had two children; his son, James F. Balbirnie, aged 35 years, who is his partner in the furniture and undertaking business, and his daughter, Maude Balbirnie, who is one of the most popular of the fashionable young people of Muskegon.

Mail Carrier Webb Talks.

One of the witnesses to the killing of the Mayor was Willis S. Webb, a mail carrier, who stood within a foot of the murderer and his victim. In speaking of the murder Mr. Webb said:

"I had a letter for Mr. Balbirnie and stepped up to hand it to him, and also to make an explanation. It was a letter which had been sent by the Mayor to a Harry Wilson and was directed to the Electric Alarm company at Muskegon Heights. The postoffice at the latter place could not find the man and the letter was returned here. I was about to take the letter into Mr. Balbirnie's store when I saw him sitting out in front in conversation with some one whom at the moment I did not recognize, although I knew Tayer well. I stepped up, handed the Mayor the letter, and had just finished my explanation in regard to the matter when I heard the report of the pistol. At first I thought it was some boy shooting off a firecracker, but I distinctly felt the concussion of the report.

"I did not see Tayer draw the gun or fire it, as my attention was riveted on the Mayor. The next thing I was conscious of was Mr. Balbirnie's rising, walking to the middle of the walk, and exclaiming, 'My God! I'm shot. Go for a doctor.' I then drew aside his coat and saw the blood running over his clothes. I was stupefied, but finally came to the conclusion that I ought to help him. I started for a physician, but met Miss Emma Neumeister, who volunteered to go. I then returned just in time to see the Mayor stagger toward the stairway and ascend, and also to see Tayer end his life. He swallowed the contents of a bottle, which proved to be carbolic acid, and then I saw him turn the gun on himself and fire. After the shot he staggered and finally sank to the ground."

Special Train to Lynn, Mass.

Y. P. C. U. delegates to the Lynn meeting will leave Chicago via the Wabash by special train 3 p. m. July 10. Sleeping car diagrams now open. Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1919.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes for hot, tired, aching feet. Druggists or shoe stores.

FESTIVAL COMMITTEE FEASTS.

Prospects Are Discussed at the Banquet at the Grand Pacific—Meeting of Directors.

A slight misunderstanding as to the purpose of the meeting provoked a note of discord at the banquet of the Fall Festival Committee of One Hundred at the Grand Pacific last evening. After several speeches in which the general good will of the members of the committee and of the citizens of Chicago and the certainty of the stadium project were assured, John T. Shayne rose and called a halt.

"I think the plans for this festival by this time are well enough known to make further amplification needless," he said. "What we need now is money. That is the purpose of this meeting, and to that end I hereby subscribe to fifty shares of the festival stock."

Ex-Judge Payne, who was acting as toastmaster, paid no attention to the proposal and called for no further subscriptions. After the banquet Mr. Shayne explained to Chairman Truax that he was under the impression the meeting was called to start the financial ball rolling. Mr. Truax replied that such never had been the idea.

The business of the banquet consisted in a general comparing of notes by the several chairmen of subcommittees. The speakers were:

Charles Truax, Ferdinand W. Peck, Bishop Fallows, John T. Shayne, Dr. W. R. Harper, Alderman Coughlin, Dr. G. F. Lydston, Senator I. M. Hamilton, W. H. Chadwick.

W. H. Chadwick reported that his committees had secured a statement from Mr. Yerkes of how much assistance could be expected from the street car companies. "Wherever the stadium is located," said the letter authorized by Mr. Yerkes to be read before the committee, "I can assure you that the North and West Side street car companies will stand by you." Mr. Chadwick reported that permits to lay the loop were being secured by the North Side business-men.

Among those present at the banquet were:

W. H. Bennett, F. J. Berry, George Birkhoff Jr., R. Bowmaker, E. L. Brand, J. W. Brooks Jr., Thomas B. Bryan, Austin A. Burnham, P. Byrne, William H. Chadwick, Zina R. Carter, Samuel M. Chase, George D. Chisholm, Arthur B. Cody, Pope Reed Cody, John J. Coughlin, Will J. Davis, C. B. Davis, George R. Davis, Frank A. Devlin, E. A. Eckhart, P. A. Egan, A. E. Glennie, Charles U. Gordon, Ethan Gilman, Dr. Allen T. Haight, Isaac M. Hamilton, Dr. W. E. Hickey, O. W. Hinckley, Herbert L. Hart, Walter C. Hately, A. T. Hodge, Captain H. Waldo Howe, H. W. Hoyt, Charles E. Hyde, Dr. Stuart Johnstone, Charles W. King, Julius Kiper, Milton W. Kirk, William Kepner, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, Charles S. Mallory, W. Fergus Mann, James W. Morrisson, Edward J. Nally, William Penn Nixon, La Verne W. Noyes, John Barton Payne, Ferdinand W. Peck, Harry J. Powers, L. M. Richardson, W. Z. Smith, F. Sontag, John T. Shayne, W. A. Stanton, Charles Truax, Fred W. Upham, George G. Wilcox, Alonso Wygant, Colonel E. C. Young, C. M. Peck.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in the afternoon permanent organization was discussed. It was found that the formal election of officers would have to be postponed until the recording of the charter. The slate as agreed on is:

President—Charles Truax.
Vice President—John Barton Payne.
Treasurer—James H. Eckels.
Secretary—A. A. Burnham.

La Verne W. Noyes, chairman of the Stock Soliciting committee, will begin active soliciting today. The capitalization of the company has been made $250,000, in shares of $10 each. The permanent Board of Directors will be:

Charles Truax, chairman, J. B. Payne, W. R. Harper, F. A. Potter, Walter Hately, C. U. Gordon, H. A. Eckhart, Joseph Dewey, L. M. Noyes, F. W. Nye, Benjamin Rosenthal.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTION.

College Society at Harvard Chooses Charles Eliot Norton President and Admits Honorary Members.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—It was Phi Beta Kappa day at Harvard. The annual business meeting was held and these officers were elected:

President—Professor Charles Eliot Norton.
Vice President—Roger Wolcott.
Secretary—William C. Lane.
Committee on Nominations for Honorary Membership—The Corresponding Secretary, Chairman, H. Gaylord Wilder, M. Tupan, Alexander McKenzie, E. H. Abbott, C. P. Bowditch, J. R. Marsh.
Literary committee—A. L. Lowell, Moorfield Storey, William Lawrence, B. R. Briggs, E. R. Thayer, and the Corresponding Secretary.

Honorary members were elected as follows:

Edward Wheelwright, A. B., '44; A. M. Fitz-Edward Hall, A. B., '46, LL.D., D. C. L. (Polytechnic Institute, Troy), D. C. L., Oxford, '60; Edward Griffin Porter, A. B., '58, A. M.; Samuel Hoar, B. S., '07; Owen Wister, '82, LL. B., A. B., A. M.

The following named honorary members were elected from the class of '99:

Malcolm Donald, John W. Frothingham, Robert A. Hoguet, Ernest A. Thornhall, Frank O. White.

It was voted that hereafter the undergraduates shall elect members from the college to the society at the middle of the year instead of the end. After the business meeting a procession was formed in the yard, headed by a band, which marched to Sanders' Theater. There Professor Norton presided over the exercises, of which the features were an oration by Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, and a poem by Owen Wister, '82.

CARD SHARPS ROB A SOLDIER.

Frank Butler, an Iowa Volunteer, Parts with $450 in a Game at 50 Hubbard Court.

Frank Butler, a member of the hospital corps of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, which is now in Manila, was robbed of $450 in a three card monte game at 50 Hubbard court yesterday.

Butler was compelled to leave his regiment at San Francisco because of illness, and returned to his home at Cedar Falls, Ia. Having sold some land Butler came to Chicago with the proceeds. While on the lake front he met an old man who said he was a stranger in Chicago and had won a large sum of money in a gambling-house. He did not know the street or number, but could find the place, and induced Butler to accompany him.

After his companion had won $200 Butler tried his luck, and quickly was robbed of $450. He reported the matter at detective headquarters, and Detectives Fitzgerald and Wagner arrested James Sanford and William Kinney, alias Leddy. Sanford was identified by Butler as his old man acquaintance of the lake front.

POLICEMAN LEHON DISMISSED.

Trial Board Acts on the Charge Against Him of Soliciting and Taking a Bribe.

Patrolman Daniel Lehon of the Woodlawn Station was discharged from the police force yesterday, after a hearing before the Trial board, on a charge of soliciting and accepting a bribe. A woman living in Eighteenth street testified before the Baxter committee that Lehon had forced her to give him money when he was attached to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. She did not appear before the Trial board, but Lehon's dismissal was ordered.

OAK PARK CHILDREN COUNTED.

Girls More Numerous than Boys, but the Total Increase Is Small—Teachers Elected.

Oak Park's school census, just completed, shows a population of 8,709, against 8,740 last year. The increase the year previous was 440. There are now 4,804 girls and 3,905 boys. The School board has made these appointments: Superintendent

HARVARD WINS THEM ALL

YALE LOSES ALL THREE OF THE ANNUAL BOAT RACES.

Crimson Oarsmen, After Years of Defeats, Turn the Tables on the Men from New Haven—Varsity Race Is a Decisive Victory for the Men from Cambridge, and the Fours and Freshman Races Are Won Almost as Easily.

(Continued from first page.)

were shaking hands. They slapped each other on the shoulders.

But where was Yale? Six and a half lengths behind and driving to the finish in a last desperate spurt. They knew it was useless. It was simply an overplus of Yale pluck. They came up and over the line with tense lips and trailed their oars as Harvard had done. Then for a few seconds the reaction was too much for them. Allen, Neidecken, and Grenlaf sunk forward like empty sacks. It was for only a moment. Up they came again, erect and stiff as soldiers. They slowly wheeled and rowed to their launch, followed by Harvard, and the race was over.

The observation trains rumbled away toward the station. All the Harvard men had transformed themselves into glee clubs and were singing wildly.

The crowds went streaming downward along the river banks and shortly afterward in the various cafés of the town the collection of bets was begun and a general liquidation was prosecuted.

Day's Early Disappointments.

The race was a fine culmination of an otherwise disappointing day. Both the four-oared race and the freshman races were postponed several hours on account of the weather. A chilly wind blew from the northeast during the entire morning, and it was noon before the sun broke through the cloud-banks hanging over the river. The stream ruffled in the wind, with whitecaps flashing everywhere. Everybody was disheartened. "No race today" was the general verdict among the weather prophets.

Notwithstanding the dismal forebodings, the railroads got half a dozen canvas-covered cars together, loaded them with spectators at a dollar a throw, and trundled down to the starting point, where they lay from 10 until 11 o'clock. At this hour Harvard's launch came bowling down the river with the freshmen shell in tow. Soon afterward the referee's red-funneled boat, which had been prospecting high up the stream, began to shriek out information that the freshman and four-oared races had been postponed. The crowds which had been gathering along the river banks on the two-mile course melted rapidly away, and everybody went to dinner except those on the observation train, who were treated to a brief excursion to the Harvard and Yale quarters.

In the meantime the excursion trains from New York, Boston, and intermediate points began to arrive with their cargoes of enthusiasts. The streets became lively. Blue and crimson money flashed everywhere, but the betting was mostly of the "bluff" variety.

Short pipes and sweaters were the rule among the student element and golf hats with huge quills prevailed among the bevies of pretty girls.

Long rows of steam yachts belonging to individuals with money to burn lay along the finish and at the starting point. From these floating palaces, which made a miniature Venice of the river, came the sounds of popping corks. There is no such word as sorrow or care when one can look at a college boat race from one's own steam [illegible] those on the pleasure fleets scattered along the course. It was a marvel how the small sloops darted among the more formidable craft without running against something. They flitted here, there, and everywhere, light-winged and buoyant as butterflies, and without doing any more damage.

The new cup queen, the Columbia, lay away down the bay beyond the finish, in company with the Dowager Empress, Defender. About them like mosquitoes buzzed a great number of small boats.

The betting was light compared with former years. As far as the varsity race was concerned it seemed to be altogether in favor of Yale. The result was another proof of the fallacy of human rowing wisdom.

Although Yale is cast down by her defeat, in the lexicon of the Elis there's no such word as despair.

DETAILED STORY OF THE RACE.

Is Close for Only a Mile and a Half, Then Harvard Draws Away.

New London, Conn., June 29.—About a quarter past 6 o'clock the Yale varsity crew left the float at Broad View, closely followed by the oarsmen of Harvard from Red Top. Ten minutes later the men had received their instructions from the referee's yacht, had backed into their positions at the start, and were waiting for the word.

With extreme caution Referee Meikleham assured himself that both crews were ready, and with a last warning query: "Are you ready?" fired the pistol shot which sent the two crews off in the big race of the day. The water was as calm and placid as an inland lake.

The crews rowed as usual, in flagged lanes, the blue occupying the eastern course, the crimson the western. Yale caught the water first, but Harvard was a close second, and the two sights started out on their long journey practically on even terms. The New Haven crew hit up a stroke of thirty-seven to the minute, the men from Cambridge pulling beautifully at thirty-six. Harvard continued rowing at thirty-six and Yale had dropped her clip to the same figure, and with perfect rhythm the two crews fell into strokes at unison. The eight brown backs came forward and backward together. The reach, the catch, the heave, and the recover were simultaneous in both shells, and as the two craft sped on, with noses and rudders exactly even, they looked as if they might have been mechanically connected and propelled by identical machinery.

Just before the first half mile was reached Yale seemed to put more power into her stroke and gave the first intimation of an advantage. Harvard apparently paid no attention to this unimportant change in positions and rowed steadily on. Accordingly, at the half-mile flag, the nose of the blue shell was a trifle in the van, giving Yale a lead of perhaps a third of a length. The first flag, however, had hardly been passed when Harvard spurted and Yale dropped her stroke one point and the Harvard boat came up on even terms.

Crimson Goes to the Front.

Reaching down for the mile the Yale coxswain swerved slightly from his true course and directly after the mile flags had been passed Harvard took the lead, which she was not to surrender throughout the race. Yale, whose men had up to this point been rowing beautifully, indulged in a little freaky oarsmanship and Harvard stole away. During the next half mile the crimson tipped oars were sweeping gracefully through the water at a rate and style which fairly lifted the shell from the water, and in this short stretch she increased her lead to a full length.

Looking down the course the Yale steerer saw his rivals pulling steadily away, and he mentionally called on his men to hit it up. They responded and increased the rate two points, rowing 36 to the minute. Harvard meanwhile had been rowing easily at 34, and after watching Yale a few strokes Captain Higginson decided that a Harvard 34 was as good as a Yale 36 and he refused to respond to Yale's spurt.

At this point the Harvard men did the prettiest rowing of the day, and among those on board the official boats it was the unanimous opinion that no finer piece of work had ever been seen on the Thames. Notwithstanding Yale's speedier stroke they found it impossible to overcome the Harvard lead. Meeting this Yale spurt the Harvard shell actually gained another half length and proceeded to make it two full lengths in an amazingly short period. Yale temporarily surrendered and dropped from 36 to 32 strokes to the minute, while Harvard condescendingly lowered her stroke to 33. At the two-mile flag the Cambridge boat was fairly flying through the water, her oarsmen apparently growing stronger. Yale was rowing well and improved in the next half mile, but for every notch of fine work that Yale cut out Harvard gouged out two, and at the two and a half mile flag it was Harvard's advantage by nearly three lengths.

Yale's Efforts Fruitless.

Yale, with her traditionals and pluck, put in some gruelling work, and undertook to fight bravely the fate which now seemed certain. The race had gone too far, however, and Harvard, having in mind the thrashings which she has suffered at Yale's hands in former years, proceeded to make a walk-away of it, and at the three-mile flag the race partook of all the elements of a procession. Harvard had stolen one more length from the Yale boat, and was gliding gracefully along with Yale three and one lengths to the rear.

Down the long lane of fantastically decorated yachts gathered at and about the finish the Harvard eight swung jauntily, steadily, pulling away from Yale.

Reaching for the finish flags, the tide caught the Harvard shell and swerved it woefully. The little coxswain had his head about him, however, and with great skill worked his way back into line, and shot down toward the judges' boat. Here was witnessed wretched policing, many small boats hovering about the course. It cost Harvard a fraction of a length, perhaps, but Yale, struggling along gamely, had a similar experience, and the disadvantages were even.

Harvard crossed the finish line in a whirlwind, rowing beautifully, six and a half lengths to the good. Yale finished in fairly good shape, but her men were somewhat depressed.

In terms of minutes Harvard had won her grand race in twenty minutes fifty-two and one-half seconds, while Yale crossed the line in twenty-one minutes and thirteen seconds.

The Associated Press time, taken from a telegraphic start and timed on the finish line by C. O. McConville, the coach of the Wisconsin crew, was twenty minutes forty-seven and a half seconds.

FROM THE OBSERVATION TRAIN.

Change of Angle in Following the Boats Produces a Queer Optical Illusion.

[BY N. P. BABCOCK.]

New London, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—The Harvard-Yale varsity race, as I had the pleasure of seeing it late this afternoon, was almost as exciting as if it had been a truly thrilling contest, like, for example, the race between the eights of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Universities at Poughkeepsie last Tuesday. The conditions were, however, purely artificial in that they pertained to something outside of the struggle between the shaveen, or, begging pardon of the coxswains, the eighteen men engaged.

As a matter of fact it was like most intercollegiate rowing affairs, especially those held here in New London—about one-fourth race and three-fourths "procession." But for a spectator to be swept suddenly out of sight of two boats struggling for a common goal at moments when he has decided that there is no possible chance for the hindmost one to win, it being six or seven lengths back of the leader, and then, after a total obliteration of the spectacle, for him to come suddenly upon it again with the situation so greatly altered the leader is apparently in danger of losing his lead, with the finish line ominously near and a multitude of small boats seemingly in hopeless blackade, is, to put it mildly, bewildering.

The curious sensation thus produced is due to the manipulation of the observation train, which for the first time this year is run on a new branch of the New Haven railroad on the east bank of the river. That train sweeps you away from all view of the many boats at a little beyond the three-mile point, and then, tearing at a terrific clip around and behind an intervening bluff, rushes madly out upon the lofty drawbridge directly under which the race is to be finished.

Queer Optical Illusion.

The observation train—And the delight to which passengers on this train are carried above the river causes a startling optical illusion. So vastly altered was the perspective that a great cry of amazement followed by screams of terror went up from the adherents of Harvard on this new observation train, as they beheld what had been apparently a phenomenal gain of Yale upon its rival in the last half mile and the menace to Harvard from the small craft that seemed to block its way.

Yale appeared to be within a short two lengths of Harvard's nose. The coxswain of the Harvard eight seemed suddenly to have gone crazy. There was clear water on his port bow, but he was steering straight for a mass of rowboats, in which men and women were seated. There did not seem to be a dozen feet of water between the taper bow of that onrushing shell and the nearest of the intruding boats. It was noticed the people in them were testing the river with their oars and struggling to get out of the path, but the effort seemed from our viewpoint to be too late.

Women on the observation train, who wore masses of crimson ribbon, screamed in impotent rage at the dawdlers in the rowboats which invaded Harvard's path. Men arose to their feet and shrieked. Many cursed. I held my breath and awaited the apparently certain collision, wondering how the rudder of the Harvard shell had become unhinged, but it was preposterous to assume that had he control of the boat Harvard's coxswain would not have steered away from that floating island of sure destruction, even at the risk of fouling Yale in its own water.

Warn Off Small Boats.

I noticed also Harvard's launch was rushing along at the side of the varsity shell with a man in the bow waving to the small boats to get out of the way. Still the eight Harvard oarsmen kept up the steady swing of the blades; there was no checking of the racers' speed, and one by one, it seemed to us by hair breadth escapes, the stems of the menacing craft slipped to the left and let the flying cedar shell go by.

Of course, as I have intimated, it was all a case of wrong perspective. Scores of ill-behaved small boats had really invaded the finishing end of the course, but they were not so fatally near by as they seemed, and neither had the Yale boat made such a gain upon its flying leader as looked to be the case from the bridge. With the acknowledgment it is absolutely impossible for one to minutely describe a boat race through the facilities afforded by this newest "observation route," let me take up the beginning of the varsity race and show, if possible, just when and how the twist was made that, after seven years of defeat by either Yale or Cornell, permitted Harvard to place itself in the comfortable berth it is occupying.

With but two men in its varsity boat who rowed last summer (Higginson and Harding) it swung across the river at 6:25 to meet a crew from Yale which, with the exception of Payne Whitney and J. Penn Brock, was the same as last year's. It knew the betting was against it, the young men with crimson adornments who are tonight turning this old town into a place that only the blind and the deaf may enjoy having demanded odds of 2 to 1 from the partisans of Yale.

Harvard's Hard Task.

Its task was a hard one. It had at an eleventh hour been presented with a new and supposedly phenomenal shell. There had been all sorts of councils in regard to using it, and it had chosen for itself, the decision being not to use it.

There was also a tremendously long list of Yale victories against its few wins.

It was just 6:30 when this Harvard crew "lined up" on the inside of Yale's presumably fast eight. A stream of blinding sunlight reflected from the river surface, which was then almost like a mirror, came straight into the eyes of the spectators on the long observation train on the east bank, and the preliminaries of the race were lost to us.

But at the sound of the pistol the picture, although distant, became distinct. Under the shadow of the overhanging bank we saw the two boats had moved as though bound together. There was no sudden lighting up of the picture. The two shells were as one. With excellent judgment each had set out at its full racing capacity.

When it became possible to count the stroke it was discovered Harvard had set a pace of thirty-seven and Yale was only one stroke behind. From the trains on both sides of the river arose a din that was deafening as the river was then two hundred feet of the course were covered. Then gradually Yale forged ahead. As the blue neared the half-mile mark a curve in the east shore railroad brought our train into a closer view and it was possible to gauge with more accuracy the exact positions of the racers. Yale was leading by a least a third of its long length. The distance had been covered in 2:29½. It was not a phenomenal pace, but it was good. Yale seemed to be rowing easily.

It was not until the three-quarter mile mark had been reached that any one, in my vicinity at least, noticed Harvard was gaining inch by inch, but when the forward movement began it continued uninterruptedly. It was a case of crawl up on the inside and took place without any increase in the number of strokes a minute.

At the mile Yale's nose was still a trifle in the lead, but it was not going with the entire absence of "check" displayed by its rival. The Harvard boat moved differently; not at that moment perhaps any faster, but with a continuous even motion that bespoke the end. And the end was near.

With no increase in the number of strokes, but merely by a lengthening out of them, Harvard gained the lead and when the bobbing flags that marked the mile and a half point were reached it showed a lead of one length.

For the interest of those who care for practical statistics on a boat race the following are given:

Harvard—Mile, 5:07½; mile and a half, 7:38; two miles, 10:17; two and a half miles, 12:17; three miles, 15:26; three and a half miles, 18:05½; finish, 4 miles, 20:52.

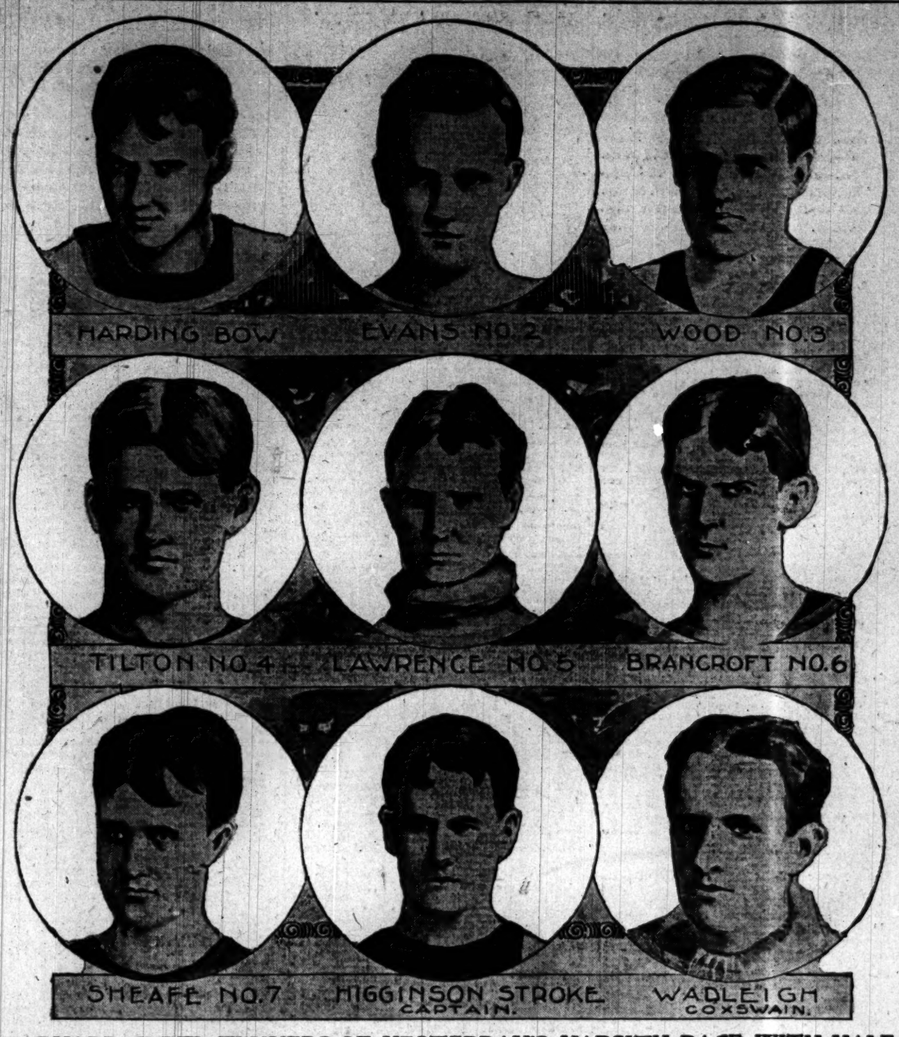
Yale—Mile, 5:08½; mile and half, 7:42; two miles, 10:24½; two and a half miles, 12:36; three miles, 15:35; three and a half miles, 18:18; finish, four miles, 21:13.

Much more interesting to the observers than these figures could have been, had they had them instanter, was the constant spectacle as the race progressed of Harvard's abundant superiority as shown by the growing length of water between it and its rival. It was this that kept the Harvard crowd roaring with exultation while the Yale voices petered out as each increasing inch of clearance became visible. It was simply a case of outrow from start to finish, and I am glad to see that no excuses for their defeat are offered by the young gentlemen from New Haven.

Race Was Over at the Mile.

[BY WALTER CAMP.]

New London, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—The race was over at the mile, Harvard had already demonstrated at that point the tremendous life and dash in her boat. Her catch was remarkable. The oars were hurried instantly at the full reach and the stroke was rowed through perfectly. Their recovery was no better than Yale's, but when the oars were back ready for the stroke there was absolutely no hang and the men jumped from the stretch and right into it. The form in both boats was good for the first mile, and in fact most of the way through the race, but there was less life in Yale's strokes and more hang on the full reach. Towards the end Harvard's form in board was better than Yale's. The gain of the Harvard boat was constant. Yale's stopped slightly between strokes, and in the third mile Yale's stroke became shorter.



HARVARD CREW, WINNERS OF YESTERDAY'S VARSITY RACE WITH YALE.

MINOR CREWS WIN EASILY.

Harvard Freshmen Set a New Record for the Two-Mile Course, Covering It in 9:33 1-2.

New London, Conn., June 29.—The races preliminary to the varsity simply served to whet the spectators' appetite. The afternoon plans called for the rowing of both races up-stream, but the rowing of these races in the afternoon made it necessary to pull down-stream in all three races. Harvard had by the fates been allotted the eastern course and Yale had the western lane.

After the four-oared boats were in position Referee Meilkeham made it a matter of a second sending them off. Harvard caught the water first and jumped to a lead which was never wrested from it. Yale splashed at the first stroke and rowed far less easily than Harvard. Before half a mile had been rowed it was evident that Harvard's four subs would furnish to the crimson eight in case of accident to the regular men far better support than the second men who would supplement Yale's varsity.

Crimson Takes the Lead.

In the half-mile the crimson had established a lead of two lengths. The crew was pulling smoothly, while Yale's shell was noticeably jerky between strokes. Shortly after passing the first half-mile Harvard spurted and added another length to its lead. This drive developed the first unsteadiness in the Harvard boat, an awkward break appearing in evidence in the bow oar. Yale, however, continued to splash and was unable to take advantage of the Harvard irregularity.

A quarter of a mile sufficed for Harvard to recover its form and the crimson boys resumed their Yale annihilating pace. Two more lengths came Harvard's way in short order.

When the battle was half finished Yale made its most desperate effort with a lively spurt. Harvard, however, was ready and apparently eager and met Yale's effort with another. There was temporary muscle and skill in the Yale four fortunately, and the boys in blue succeeded in cutting down the lead of their rivals nearly a length. At the mile, therefore, Harvard was ahead by four lengths. Instead of continuing their good work, however, the Yale men began to indulge in vagaries and the boat was for some minutes sadly off an even keel.

The last mile was a repetition of the first, Harvard gaining steadily until at the mile and a half it had nearly six lengths to the good.

Here Yale was rushing its slides temporarily, but with commendable pluck and dash it pulled itself together for a final spurt and did well.

Harvard grew stronger and spurted with vehemence. Yale tried to meet it, but its efforts were futile and a few moments later the Harvard four had crossed the line a winner by six lengths and a fraction, in 10:51, Yale crossing in 11:06. Time:

	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile	2:53	2:42
Mile	5:41	5:26
Mile and half	8:21	8:00
Finish	11:06	10:51

The crews rowed as follows:

HARVARD VARSITY FOUR.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Stroke—R. P. Blake (Captain)	21	6:00	160
No. 3—J. D. Kernan	20	5:11	168
No. 2—T. P. Brock	20	6:00	168
Bow—L. Endicott	24	5:09	160
Average	21	5:11	164
Coxswain—H. H. Howe	24	5:08	110

YALE VARSITY FOUR.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Stroke—Alex Cameron	18	5:11	160
No. 3—E. P. Mitchell	19	5:11	162
No. 2—P. Brock	21	5:10	175
Bow—W. C. Greenway	22	6:00	158
Average	21	6:07	157
Coxswain—G. P. Chittenden	19½	5:10	168

Freshman Crews Appear.

The conditions for the freshmen race were better, if anything, than those under which the previous race had been rowed. A strong outgoing tide caused trouble at the start, but at about 4:45 both crews were ready, and the starting shot was fired. Harvard was first to find the water, and the two boats were off. It was a false start, for almost immediately No. 2 in the Harvard shell raised his hand as a signal that something was wrong in the crimson boat. He had jumped his oar. The freshmen started for their positions, and at 4:56 they were successfully sent away.

Yale took the lead instantly, rowing magnificently. Harvard, too, was pulling in beautiful style. At the half mile Yale led by a meager half length. Here both crews did some splashing. At the mile Yale was in better form, and had acquired the comfortable lead of one length.

As the Yale freshman shell reached down to the finish flag it was seen the mammoth draw bridge of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company was open, and that a mammoth side-wheel excursion steamer was plying up the river directly in the course of the crews. The boat proved to be the Sound steamer, Glen Island, swarming with spectators on an excursion from New Haven. Shrieking whistles, shouting thousands, and scurrying police boats finally impressed upon the offending helmsman that he was outrageously careless, and the big hulk turned off to one side. Its wash, however, played havoc with the on-coming crews.

Steamer's Swell Swamps Yale.

Harvard's position on the course, on the eastern side of the river, saved its boat from serious harm, however, and impeded its progress comparatively little. With the Yale boat matters were worse. The blue shell was almost swamped, barrels of water were shipped, and the crew lost entirely half a dozen strokes.

Meanwhile the lead which Yale had so carefully cherished throughout the race was ruthlessly snatched away by the Harvard boys, and a few seconds later the Harvard youngsters crossed the line, winners by two and a half lengths. The time was a record-breaker on the Thames, Harvard winning in 9:33½; Yale, 9:40. This record, however, does not stand in American intercollegiate rowing.

The crews rowed as follows:

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Stroke—M. R. Brownell	17	5:09½	143
No. 7—L. H. Goodell	18	6:00	165
No. 6—W. Shuebruk	17	5:11	170
No. 5—W. E. Ladd	19	6:01½	175
No. 4—H. Bullard	19	6:00½	161
No. 3—G. B. Emory	19	5:10	168
No. 2—Guy Bancroft (Captain)	18	5:10½	149
Bow—C. W. Morris	18	5:10	158
Average			161
Coxswain—W. E. Boothby	18	5:07	108

YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Position and name.	Age.	Hght.	Wght.
Stroke—F. S. Warmoth	20	5:01	164
No. 7—A. S. Blagden	19	5:11	172
No. 6—H. S. Hooker (Captain)	19	6:02	172
No. 5—A. H. Sharpe	20	6:01	167
No. 4—P. H. Kunsig	19	6:01	177
No. 3—G. G. Lincoln	20	5:10	160
No. 2—O. F. Ackley	19	5:11	162
Bow—R. H. Holt	18	6:00	155
Average	18	6:00	166
Coxswain—M. K. Armstrong	19	5:07	112

GREETINGS FOR THE VICTORS.

Harvard Alumni Welcome the Return of the Winning Crews to Red Top.

Harvard Quarters, Red Top, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—Harvard's returning crews found a hundred wildly enthusiastic alumni, substitutes, and rooters at their quarters, as, one by one, they returned victorious in the triple matinée program with Yale.

Coach J. J. Storrow of the Harvard freshman eight said: "Technically the Harvard crews won by perfecting their leg drive and recovery to a degree which Yale did not seem to do. The Yale oarsmen seemed to catch the water hard, but did not get the full force of their back work and leg drive."

Coach E. C. Storrow of the Harvard varsity eight said: "I heartily regret the presence of many boats at the finish of the varsity race. If the boats had not been there we would have led Yale by ten seconds more than we did. We hardly dared to hope to win the race. Ours was a green eight, and we met veterans. It is paying the highest compliment to Harvard oarsmen to say that they earned every inch of their victory."

Captain Higginson of the Harvard varsity eight said: "It was our policy today to take the lead if possible and hold it without giving it up once. We made a hard effort to do so and we carried out our plans to the letter."

Assistant Coach Joe Mumford said: "I felt before the race that Harvard was rowing well, but I was afraid our poor recovery would beat us. I was quite sure, however, that Harvard put more power in her blades while they were in the water than Yale put in hers. I was afraid that their quick shoot would prove too much for us. At last after a good long chase Harvard has accomplished something on the water, got on her feet. This is made more certain since we won not only a single race today, but three of them."

GLOOM AT YALE QUARTERS.

Oarsmen Eat Their Final Meal Together in Silence—Captain Allen Re-elected.

Yale Crew Quarters, Gales Ferry, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—Tears blinded the eyes of more than one Yale oarsman as the crews which represented Old Eli returned to the boathouse, beaten and disheartened. Silently the oarsmen lifted their shells from the water and stored them away for the last time this season. The scene when the varsity eight, the last of the three beaten crews, returned was funereal.

The oarsmen ate their last meal of the season together in almost silence, and, after choosing a Captain for next year, separated. They elected Frederick Winthrop Allen of Walpole, Mass., unanimously for another season. Allen was honored last year by an election as Captain, although only a sophomore then. There had been talk of choosing either Wickes or Niedecken Captain for the coming year because of their excellence in oarsmanship, but the result of the annual race changed the situation, and the only thought tonight was to vindicate their losing leader, Captain Allen, by a unanimous reelection.

Allen prepared for Yale in Andover Academy. He has been substitute guard on the football eleven for two years. This is his third consecutive season on a Yale varsity crew.

At 8 o'clock this evening the Yale crews took the launch for New London, whence most of them went to New Haven by special train. The crews formally separated at New London, some going to one place, some to another, for their long summer vacation.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO BOSTON.

Harvard Students Begin Celebrating at Home and Finish It Up at the Hub.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—A great crowd formed today in front of the Harvard Crimson office, where buletins from the boat races were first read. The first one telling of the great work of the freshmen started the excitement. Then came the four-oar and everybody felt happy. It looked as if it was Harvard's day, but everybody feared Yale's grit might yet win out, and there wasn't much talking till the last bulletin arrived at a little after 7 o'clock. It hardly had been posted when the bombs and giant firecrackers commenced to explode on every parted, and the sea was too much for the old boat. I felt it give a lurch to one side and over it went. I clung to the wreckage as best I could until I was picked up by the small boat from the Sacramento and towed in by the Cascade."

The Cascade did not get into Lorain until late this afternoon. Large quantities of wreckage are coming ashore, and tugs are patrolling the lake near the place where the steamer foundered. They abandoned the search at nightfall, but will resume it in the morning.

The Oliwill lies in fifty feet of water, eight miles off Lorain. It belonged to L. P. and J. A. Smith of Cleveland and had been carrying stone from the quarries at Kelley's Island to Cleveland for the breakwater now being built. The Oliwill was launched in 1887 and was 175 feet long and 34 feet beam. It measured 554 gross tons.

Toledo, O., June 29.—Duncan Cayle, a sailor on the steamer Margaret Olwill, which foundered off Lorain last night, was picked up by the passenger steamer State of Ohio at an early hour this morning, and brought to Toledo. It was 5 o'clock in the morning when the Ohio reached the place where the Olwill went down. Captain Willoughby sighted bits of wreckage floating on the lake, and ordered a sharp lookout kept. A sailor was sighted close aboard, and the steamer passed by him before the speed could be checked. A line was thrown to him, but he was too weak to hold on to it, and sank.

NINE LOST IN SHIPWRECK

STEAMER MARGARET OLWILL GOES DOWN IN LAKE ERIE.

Captain John C. Braun of Cleveland, His Wife and Son, and Mrs. Cora Hitchcock Among the Victims—Others Drowned Were Members of the Crew—The Vessel's Cargo of Stone Shifts in a Gale—It Sinks Off Lorain, O.—Four Rescued.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—In the northeast gale last night the steamer Margaret Olwill, laden with stone from Kelley's Island to Cleveland, foundered in Lake Erie off Lorain. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and brought into port. The dead are:

BRAUN, JOHN C., master, of Cleveland, O.
BRAUN, MRS. LIZZIE, wife of Captain Braun, Cleveland, O.
BRAUN, BLANCHARD, 9 years old, son of Captain and Mrs. Braun.
DOYLE, WILLIAM, fireman, Cleveland, O.
HEFFRON, GEORGE, seaman, Cleveland, O.
HITCHCOCK, MRS. CORA, passenger, Cleveland, O.
HIPP, FRANK, watchman, Cleveland, O.
TWO UNKNOWN SEAMEN, residences unknown.

The rescued:

Coyle, Duncan, seaman, Cleveland, O.
McRea, Alex., chief engineer, Cleveland, O.
Schinski, Luke, second engineer, Cleveland, O.
Smith, John, first mate, Cleveland, O.

Smith, McRea, and Schinski were rescued by members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento and taken into Lorain by the tug Cascade. Coyle was picked up by the passenger steamer State of Ohio and landed at Toledo today.

Cargo of Stone Shifted.

From the reports of the survivors the Olwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before it went down the rudder chains parted, allowing it to fall off into the trough. As the helpless craft rose on top of a heavy sea the stone slid to leeward, the steamer listed heavily, and sank to the bottom.

The rescued members of the crew were found floating on the surface of Lake Erie, clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of great heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up.

Work of Rescue.

Early this morning the steamer Sacramento, Captain Ira Mansfield, approached Lorain with a cargo of iron ore for that port. Through his glasses Captain Mansfield discovered a man clinging to a bit of wreckage. He headed his steamer into the wind and ordered a lifeboat lowered. The big tug Cascade, Captain Bowen, came out of Lorain at this juncture and took the Sacramento's lifeboat in tow. After some careful maneuvering in the heavy sea the shipwrecked man was taken into the lifeboat and later put on board the tug. He was nearly paralyzed from his long exposure.

Then two other forms were sighted by Captain Mansfield some distance away. They were clinging to rafts made of wreckage, and they in turn were picked up by the steamer's lifeboat. The Cascade scoured the vicinity for other survivors of the disaster, and only left the spot when it was certain that no more had escaped drowning.

The Cascade hurried back to port, and after vigorous work by the life-savers the three men were so far revived as to relate their experiences.

Story of First Mate.

"The Oliwill left Kelley's Island Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock," said Mate John Smith. "Its cargo consisted of 900 tons of limestone for Cleveland. The lake was smooth and all went well until 9 o'clock, when a heavy squall came up from the northeast. This caused no trouble at first, but the heavy seas bore on the rudder with such pressure that the wheel chains parted and let the steamer fall into the trough of the sea. The rolling caused the cargo to shift.

"Captain Braun saw that there was no help for the ship and ordered the lifeboats launched. I fell into the water while this was being done and found myself beneath the boat. I never expected to rise to the surface again, but I did just in time to see Mrs. Hitchcock and Frank Hipp, the watchman, go down. I found myself near a piece of wreckage and clung to it. It held me up all through the long hours of the night, and early this morning I saw the steamer State of Ohio going up the lake. It was too far away for the men to see me or to pay any notice to my hails. Then I improvised a mast and fastened my coat to it. When the Sacramento came along the Captain saw my signal, and without it I think he must have passed me by. I could not have lived out there a great while longer in the sea."

Engineer Schinski's Experience.

Second Engineer Schinski said he had turned in shortly after the boat left Kelley's Island. "I was awakened at 10 o'clock," he said, "by the heavy pounding of the boat, and found we were in the middle of a bad squall. The Captain tried to turn the boat into Lorain, but the wheel chains parted, and the sea was too much for the old boat. I felt it give a lurch to one side and over it went. I clung to the wreckage as best I could until I was picked up by the small boat from the Sacramento and towed in by the Cascade."

The Cascade did not get into Lorain until late this afternoon. Large quantities of wreckage are coming ashore, and tugs are patrolling the lake near the place where the steamer foundered. They abandoned the search at nightfall, but will resume it in the morning.

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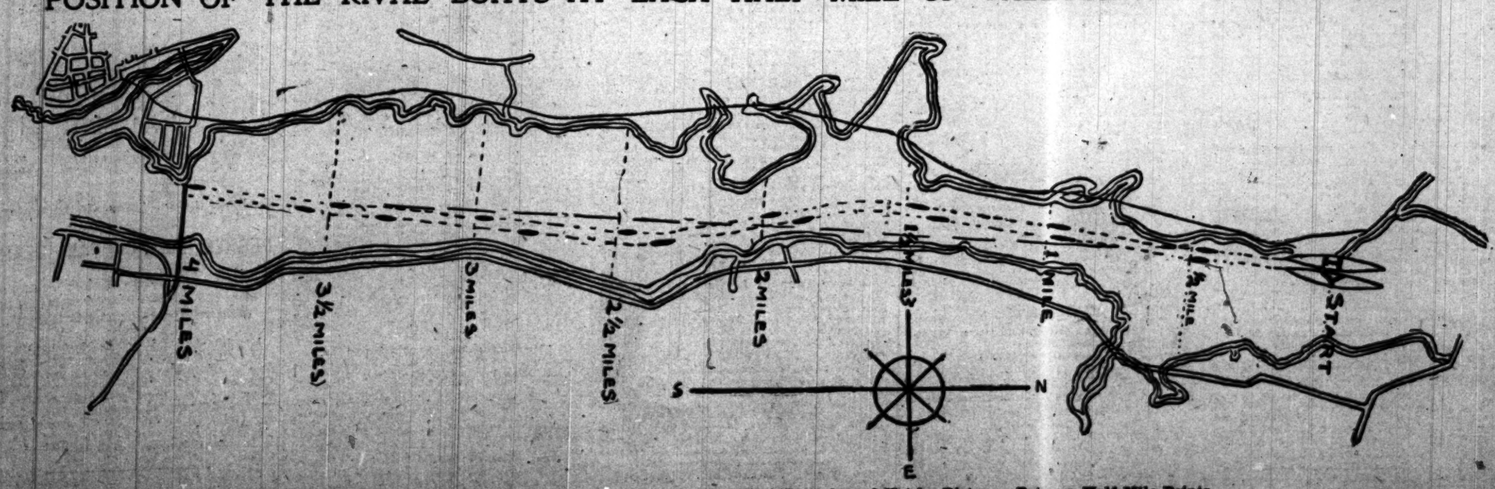
POSITION OF THE RIVAL BOATS AT EACH HALF MILE OF YALE-HARVARD VARSITY RACE.



The Diagram Indicates the Relative positions of the Crews by Boat's Lengths and Not by Distances Between Half-Mile Points.

Boston and Return $33, via Wabash Railroad.

Tickets now on sale; good to return until Oct. 31. Ticket office, 97 Adams-st. Telephone Main 1619.

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Genuine must bear Fac-Simile Signature

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

GIANTS' FARCE COMEDY.

NEW YORK TEAM GIVES A BURLESQUE ON BASEBALL.

Chicago Piles Up Seventeen Runs in the First Three Innings and Then Takes It Easy During the Remainder of the Game, Allowing the Visitors to Make Nine Runs—Doheny Starts to Pitch, but Gives Way to Gettig—Western Teams Win.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	45	17	.726
Boston	36	22	.621
Philadelp'a	36	23	.610
Chicago	37	24	.607
St. Louis	32	27	.571
Baltimore	33	26	.559
Cincinnati	29	30	.500
New York	30	32	.484
Pittsburg	27	32	.458
Louisville	22	39	.361
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	11	47	.190

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 17; New York, 9.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 8.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 8.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Louisville.

HAVE FUN WITH THE GIANTS.

Cowboys with Griffith Pitching Never Have to Exert Themselves to Win the Game.

Yesterday's ball game at League Park, between Chicago and New York, was the most farcical exhibition of the season. The downtrodden Giants came to town with a record of eight victories out of ten on their Western trip, and, although weakened by the absence of Davis and Tiernan, started in the contest hopefully. It required only two innings to dispel any notion they might have had of winning. With a tally in the opening inning, as an appetizer, Chicago jumped on Doheny in the second, and, helped out by an error on the part of Umpire McDonald, scored seven runs.

With Griffith pitching for the locals, this put the game beyond doubt, but in the third the real circus commenced. Doheny took a seat for, far above the fleeting crowds, and O'Brien, out in the visitors' left garden, gave a woful exhibition of how he could not catch flies in the sunfield. Run after run was added to the locals' tally, and not by good batting, either. Doheny was too high above the home plate to see it, and he gave bases, hit batters, forced runs, and did everything else but retire batsmen. When perchance Chicago did hit the ball where some New York fielder should have got it the aforesaid New York fielder did the other thing.

Before the fun was over Chicago had made nine tallies, and it is not sure they did not finally stop out of pure pity. The crowd at first enjoyed the exhibition, but as the misplays and runs multiplied cries to "Take him out" were shouted to the New York manager, and then one individual in the grand stand, who began to think he was not going to get the worth of his money, rose up and appealed to the umpires to "start the game over."

Doheny was not taken out of the game until after Chicago had made all of its runs. It was a clear case of sulking on his part early in the inning, but for some reason Acting Captain Gleason did not see fit to order him to the bench. Sam Crane, the odd-time baseball baseman, who was writing up the game for some New York newspaper, said he could not understand what had come over the slender southpaw, as Doheny had up to date been the Giants' winning pitcher.

Gettig, the solid young man, who superseded Doheny, pitched the game out without another run being scored by the locals, but he should not be given too much credit, for this, for Chicago naturally batted with little life, and made no attempt to run out infield hits at all.

There is no way of guessing what New York's score would have been had there been any element of uncertainty about the game after the second inning. Griffith's well-known habit of saving his arm when he sees victory is assured may count on account for every one of the visitors' scores.

Chicago was right to the good before a New-Yorker got beyond first base, and Griffith is not given to pitching his arm off when his team has that much of a lead. After the third inning he merely tossed the ball, and for a few innings it was laughable to see how few new batters bothered the visitors. In the last two innings they got the hang of the slow ones, and drove the ball over the lot, scoring seven runs, with only one error to help them—that a misplay by Demont, who playfully ran in front of McCormick and interfered with a grounder.

There was one bright feature to the game. That was Ryan's magnificent one-hand catch of a foul fly from Van Haltren's bat in the seventh inning. He got the ball while on the dead run, and picked it near the ground. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	HB	LB
Ryan, lf	4	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b	5	2	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hastin's, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, ss	5	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	5	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	17	17	17	27	12	0	1	0	9	4	7

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	HB	LB
Y.Hall's, c	5	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burke, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gore, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gettig, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	1	1	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—17
Hits	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—17
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 12; New York, 0. Stolen bases—Ryan, Green, Lange, Dexter, Hastin's, Gleason, Griffith, Y. Hall's, Burke, Gore, Keeler, Jennings, Doyle, Doheny. Two-base hits—McCormick, Wolverton, Van Haltren, Dexter, O'Brien. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—De Montreville, Gleason, Griffith. Home run—Van Haltren. Double play—O'Brien-Clark. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 3; off Doheny, 4; off Gettig, 1. Hit by pitcher—Ryan, Lange, Griffith, Doheny. Wild pitches—Doheny (2). Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Time of game—2:00.

Notes of the Game.

Wilson is quite an infielder, judging from his showing at short.

There is more today. New York plays again tomorrow and Sunday.

Wolverton made his first appearance since the accident on June 11 and was given a hearty greeting by the crowd. He played well both at the bat and in the field.

In the first inning Lange batted a grounder to Doyle, who threw wide to Dexter, when the latter rose to cover first. Lange kept on to third, and then, seeing the plate was left unguarded, dashed for home. Wymer got there in time to head him off, and as the big fielder slid he got a badly wrenched leg and retired in favor of Martin in the third.

BROOKLYN AGAIN DEFEATED.

Pirates Outplay the Leaders at All Points of the Game and Win It Easily.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 29.—Pittsburg again defeated the Brooklyns by outplaying them at every point. In the third inning eight hits and six runs were made off Daub, and Dunn, who relieved him, held the visitors down to three hits. Attendance 2,000. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Clements, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Jennings, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Clark, ib	1	1	0	0	0	Jen'ngs, 1b	0	0	10	2	0
Mad'on, ss	1	0	0	3	0	Daly, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Zimmer, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	1	0
Schriver, c	0	0	0	0	0	Farrell, c	0	0	2	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, p	0	0	3	4	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	6	9	13	7	0	Totals	0	3	24	12	1

*Beaumont hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4—6
Hits	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 0. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Jones, Keeler, Daly. Two-base hits—McCarthy, O'Brien. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Schriver, Jennings. Double play—Madden, Zimmer and Beckley (2). Double play—O'Brien-Clark. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Beaumont. Wild pitches—Phillips, Dunn. Passed balls—Schriver, 1; by Farrell, 1; by Dunn, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—2:10. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—The Perfectos beat the Orioles today by batting their bats. Both teams played perfect ball in the field and the game abounded with sensational plays. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Turner, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McGraw, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Keister, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Kelley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Jennings, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Delehanty, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jen'ngs, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Cooley, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Daly, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Wallace, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	1	0
Sudhoff, c	0	0	3	1	0	Dunn, p	0	0	0	2	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	1	2	27	9	0	Totals	0	1	27	10	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Cooley, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Powell, Keister. Double plays—Cooley-Beckley; Keister-Jennings-Jennings. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Dunn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Cooley. Wild pitch—Powell. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—1:30. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—The visitors were outplayed today, the home team hitting opportunely and putting much life into their work in the field. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Stahl, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Harley, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Quinn, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Duffy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	2	1	2	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
McAl'ter, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Stafford, p	0	1	0	2	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Yeager, c	0	0	3	1	0
Lockn'r, ss	1	2	1	6	1	Lowe, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Schrec, c	1	0	2	0	0	Bergen, a	0	0	1	0	0
Knepper, p	1	0	0	0	0	Lewis, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	7	9	27	11	1	Totals	2	7	24	9	2

Cleveland	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

First base on balls—Off Knepper, 1; off Lewis, 2. Three-base hit—Collins. Base hit—Stafford. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. Stolen bases—Harley (2). Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Stafford, 1. Wild pitch—Lewis. Hit by pitcher—Schreck. Umpires—Smith and Andrews. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—800.

President Soden Says No.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—[Special.]—President Soden of the Boston club is blocking the arrangement to transfer games from this city. He says he will not consent to it. It looks as if the magnates meant to form the Cleveland club out of the league.

New Pitcher for Boston.

South Bend, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—Harvey Bailey, pitcher for the South Bend Greens during the last two years, joined the Boston National league team at Cleveland today.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Close Game at Indianapolis, the Hoosiers Winning in the Ninth—Score 3 to 2.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	39	20	.661	St. Paul	30	29	.508
Indianapolis	31	24	.582	Milwaukee	27	30	.473
Columbus	29	26	.527	Kansas City	24	33	.421
Detroit	29	27	.517	Buffalo	23	33	.410

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.—Indianapolis won out in the ninth today by lucky bunting aided by Hall's muff. Score:

Indiana'p's.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoover'er, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Wolv'rton, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Allen, ss	0	0	4	1	0	Gary, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Hall's, lf	0	0	1	0	1	Wolv'rton, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McFad'e, cf	0	1	2	2	0	White, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Hartzell, if	1	1	3	0	0	Massey, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Flynn, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Flynn, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Hickey, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Hines, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	2	4	0	Dwiggins, c	0	1	3	2	0
Dam'mann, p	1	0	0	2	0	Daub, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Heydon	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	3	4	24	16	1	Totals	0	3	18	10	0

*Batted for Dammann in ninth.

Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Double play—Dammann-Allen-Mots. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:30. Attendance—1,000.

Columbus, O., June 29.—[Special.]—Waddell struck out eleven men in today's game, allowed but five hits, and his terrific hitting drove seven of the fourteen runs across the plate for Columbus. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Genins, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Stahl, cf	0	0	1	3	1
Pickett, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Elberf'd, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Frank, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Dungan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Tybeau, ss	2	2	1	2	0	Casey, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Brauer, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Ryan, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
C.Bl'w, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	Slater, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Gilles'e, c	2	2	5	0	0	Buelow, c	0	0	2	1	0
McCauley, c	1	1	2	0	0	F.Buelow, c	0	0	3	2	0
Waddell, p	2	1	1	1	0	Gaston, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	14	14	27	6	1	Totals	4	5	24	11	6

Columbus	2	3	2	3	0	4	0	0	—14
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	—5

Two-base hits—Waddell, Buelow [Columbus] 2, Bierbauer, Dungan. Three base hits—Waddell 2. Struck out—By Waddell, 11; by Gaston, 1. Double play—Everett-Buelow-Ryan-Slater. Time—2:00. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—800.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The Blues had no trouble today defeating the team from the Brewers. Strickliett pitched a beautiful game for the visitors, allowing the Brewers but four scattered hits, while Hart proved an easy mark for the Blues. Score:

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Waldron, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Gettman, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Barnes, 2b	0	1	8	5	2
Gray, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Nicol, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Rothfuss, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Miller, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Schoch, ss	0	0	4	4	0
Hayes, c	0	1	3	1	0	Schoch, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Reilly, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Stafford, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Wilson, c	1	1	3	1	0	Speer, c	0	0	3	3	0
Strickl'tt, p	1	0	1	3	0	Hart, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	5	10	27	10	1	Totals	1	4	27	17	2

Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Gray. Three-base hit—Strickliett. Double play—Schoch-Barnes-Stafford. Umpire—Ward. Attendance—1,500.

St. Paul, Minn., June 29.—Katoll pitched a splendid game and but for an error would have shut out the Millers. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Davis, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Geier, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	Vance, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Genins, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Isbell, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lally, 1f	2	3	3	0	0	Andrews, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Isbell, 1b	0	1	10	0	1	Owens, 1b	0	0	10	0	1
Shugart, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Smith, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Preston, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Abbey, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Spies, c	0	0	7	0	0	Pfeffer, c	0	0	4	0	0
Katoll, p	0	0	0	1	0	Parker, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	10	2	Totals	0	7	34	12	2

St. Paul	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2—6
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Double plays—Vance-Smith. Shugart-Isbell. Giens-Lally-Shugart-Isbell. Time—1:45. Attendance—2,200. Umpires—Haskell and Brennan.

Illinois-Indiana League.

At Mattoon, Ill.—Kokomo, 4; Mattoon, 2.
At Danville, Ill.—Hamdale, 7; Danville, 12.
At Vandalia, Ill.—Vandalia, 4; Centralia, 1.
At Wabash, Ind.—Wabash, 15; Terre Haute, 10.

Games Elsewhere.

At South Bend, Ind.—Giants, 11; Greens, 7.
At Dixon, Ill.—Nebraska Indians, 4; Dixon, 2.

PLANS FOR A TRIP TO PARIS.

Notre Dame Baseball Team Will Go if Another College Nine Will Join with It.

Notre Dame, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—If Notre Dame is assured that there will be a college baseball team at the Paris exposition in addition to its own the chances are strongly in favor of the Hoosier team going. Today a member of the athletic management wrote to Professor Stagg asking him concerning the probability of the maroon ball team accompanying Chicago's track team. If the Chicago coach will take his ballplayers as well as track athletes games with Notre Dame everything seems propitious for the venture. The great consideration at Notre Dame, as at all universities, is the question of expense. The athletic authorities have a distinct advantage, however, not possessed by the teams of other institutions. The religious order that controls Notre Dame controls a large university at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. Notre Dame athletes would stay at this college as guests of the French collegians, and the greatest expense of the trip, boarding and lodging, would be settled. In case Chicago sends a ball team it might have the advantages that the Notre Dame teams will enjoy.

RAT KILLING IS PROHIBITED.

Mayor Harrison Issues Orders Against a Public Contest on the South Side.

Mayor Harrison instructed Chief of Police Kipley to stop the rat killing contest scheduled to take place last night at Twenty-third and Halsted streets. The Chief immediately submitted the order to Captain O'Neill of the Thirty-fifth and Halsted Street Police Station, who notified the representatives of the firm of Barnes & Noonan that the rat killing could not take place. President Shortall of the Humane society asked the Mayor to stop the exhibition on the ground that it was cruelty to animals, and the proprietors are now figuring how to rid their handball court of the pest of rodents.

Marquette, on Lake Superior.

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels, and complete immunity from hay fever make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest, and comfort.

For particulars apply at city ticket office, 66 Adams street, Chicago.

BRIGADE'S EASY VICTORY.

WINS THE FOURTH RACE AT HARLEM FROM A GOOD FIELD.

What Er Lou, the Favorite, Is Third, Monk Wayman Securing Place Money—Malaise Sets the Pace for a Part of the Journey, but the Distance, a Mile and an Eighth, Is Too Far — Interference in First Two Events.

So far as class is concerned, the fourth event at Harlam yesterday was the best race, and the finish was about as good as any. The contest was at a mile and an eighth for 3-year-olds and up, and What er Lou was a 6 to 5 favorite, with Brigade a well backed second choice, sharing the play with Rifle, the respective prices of the two being 2 and 4 to 1. Monk Wayman, Malaise, and Isabey were the other contenders.

The field was sent away to a good start, Malaise leading for three-quarters of the way, but in the stretch Brigade took command and easily won from Monk Wayman by a length, the favorite, What er Lou, coming in third. What er Lou's bad finish was due largely to the inability of Jockey Rutter to handle him. He ran a bad race and swerved from the center of the track clear to the extreme inside in the stretch.

The fifth race at three-quarters of a mile furnished good sport and the closest finish of the day. Helen's Pet and Canova fought for the leadership all the way, and in the stretch Canova won out. Eugenia Wickes, the favorite, was third.

The first race brought out a lot of maiden 2-year-olds, and of these Erla d'Or seemed to be best, for she came away gamely in the stretch and won by three-quarters of a length. There looked to be considerable interfering on the stretch turn, but nothing was done about it.

There was more interference in the second race, which was unnoticed. Tulane, at the long price of 20 to 1, won handily, although the colt was lucky. Tulane and Canace indulged in a bumping match, and the former being the bigger and stronger horse, didn't mind it, and consequently won.

The other races were easily won.

Harlem Summaries June 29.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-1	Erla d'Or, 104 (A.Booker)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
8-1	Caloocan, 97 (Flick)	3	1nk	1nk	2½	2½
15-1	Mission, 100 (T. Howell)	1	5	5	4½	3½

Time, 1:16½. Irene Hayes, Russell R., Creation, Ibinhere, Azua, Commonwealth Attorney, Zeriba, Siler, Solace, and Ed Golden finished as named. Winner—E. J. Campbell's b. f., by Fursebearer—Martha. Post 12 minutes. Start good. The first four were driving hard. Erla d'Or came away smartly and soon had daylight in the stretch.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Tulane, 103 (Anderson)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
10-1	C'm Respice, 107 (J.Ma'n)	3	3½	3½	3½	2½
8-5	Canace, 99 (Dupee)	1	1½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:43. Miner, Monongah, Charmante, Neuberger, Emma Smith, and Pintan finished as named. Winner—E. E. Cushing's ch. c., by Monday Morning—Lady Mine. Start good. Won and handidden; second cleverly; third saved at the end. Tulane won a lucky race after he had seemingly fouled and carried Canace all over the track. Canace was the best.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Marcato, 108 (Everett)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
3-1	Whisperer, 105 (Shepard)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
4-1	Benamela, 107 (Hahn)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:47½. Uncle Abb, Sue Nell, Raceday, George Lee, Jack Williams, Tunstall, Lady Host, and Hoch finished as named. Winner—P. Ryan's br. g., by Duke of Montrose—Minnehaha Belle. Good start. Won easy. Second up; second, third, and fourth driving hard.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-2	Brigade, 97 (Dupee)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
20-1	Wayman, 103 (Rutter)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
11-10	What'sa'n, 111 (Rutter)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:58¾. Rifle, Malaise, and Isabey finished as named. Winner—E. Bradley's ch. c., by Hayden Edwards—Opal. Start good. Won handily; second, third, and fourth driving. Brigade ran a fine race.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Canova, 103 (Dupee)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-1	Helen's Pet, 93 (Stanhope)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
8-5	Eugenia Wickes, 108 (Evrit)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17½. Bingo, Lady Rose, Lady Incidental, Na Pogue, Clarence T., Samover, Terrapin, and Soupirep finished as named. Winner—W. K. Cleveland's b. f., by Bingo—Belle of Hooten. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won in a hard drive of four.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-2	Thompson, 104 (Everett)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-1	Banquo, 108 (P. Clay)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
8-5	Egbert, 105 (Blose)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:46¾. Elsmere, Thoron, Prosecutor, Hardly, and Mary Kinsella finished as named. Winner—J. B. Respass' b. h., by Linden—Verbena. Post 10 minutes. Start good; second and third middly driven. Frank Thompson is a good horse now.

Today's Harlem Entries.

First race, 1 mile, maidens—Kyrat, 110 pounds; Forenste, 110; Conner, 110; Maurice W., 110; D. F. McCarthy, 110; Helena, 110; Prince Rothen, 107; Title, 107; Lizzie Hunt, 107; Sprucelet, 107; Lord Dandy, 107; F. Garner, 107; Barley, 107; Clifford, 107; Tim Keefe, 107; Fanella, 107; Hawthorne, 105; Emma L., 105; Anna Held, 105; Hanlose, 105; Muldrew, 102; Emma Nora, 100; Florie, 100; Myra, 100.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Inlook, 110 pounds; Huronia, 107; Annie Palmer, 107; Gnota, 107; Bonnie Scotch, 107; Sweet Pea, 107; Russell Boy, 104; Beldenver, 102; Ed Wagner, 100; Mont Eagle, 102; Saza, 102; Pitylota, 102; Mattie Besan, 102; Forpinpon, 102.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap—Lady Ellerslie II., 101 pounds; Maceo, 98; Piccola, 90; Murat, 92; Squireo, 90; Andrea, 90.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Fred Barr, 108 pounds; Elser, 106; Our Johnny, 105; Deering, 101; Piccola, 98.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Barrack, 110 pounds; Florian, 106; Lemont, 104; Panglass, 101; Man of Honor, 98; Wasanta, 95; Hattie Cox, 94; Stevenswood, 94; Chump, 94.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Mallakawa, 107 pounds; Blue Lick, 107; J. J. T., 107; Ernest Wiles, 107; Martha Fox, 107; Aureole, 105; Mordred—Bracelet, 102; Start Over, 104; Panchita, 101; Man o' Honor, 98; Wasanta, 95; Hattie Cox, 94; Stevenswood, 94; Chump, 94.

Seventh race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Mallakawa, 107 pounds; Blue Lick, 107; J. J. T., 107; Ernest Wiles, 107; Martha Fox, 107; Aureole, 105; Mordred—Bracelet, 102; Start Over, 104; Panchita, 101; Man o' Honor, 98; Wasanta, 95; Hattie Cox, 94; Stevenswood, 94; Chump, 94.

Eighth

MERGE NEW YORK LINES.

COMBINE OF TRACTION ROADS FOR $147,000,000 NEARLY MADE.

Arrangement Takes In Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Third Avenue Surface Systems — Comprehensive Transfer Plan to Be Adopted—Bishop Potter's Tribute to Dr. Briggs—Gotham News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 29.

A gigantic alliance has been formed and all the details nearly completed that will place all the street car and elevated lines in Greater New York under one control. Wall street has heard rumors of it for months, but now the many difficulties that stood in its way have all been removed and the finishing touches may be put to it at any moment. The plan, in a word, is the amalgamation of the Metropolitan Traction company's interests with those of the Manhattan railway company and the Third avenue lines, in this borough, and with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which, under the management of Roswell P. Flower, bought up pretty nearly everything in the transportation line running in Brooklyn.

Greater New York Consolidation Nearly Formed.

George Gould, who manages the fate of the Manhattan railway and its $48,000,000 of securities, is in Philadelphia, conferring with P. A. B. Widener, the moving spirit in Metropolitan Traction.

It has not been told in what way the consolidation of the four systems will be brought about, but the usual method adopted by the Elkins-Widener-Whitney syndicate for controlling a line is by lease. The Metropolitan Traction may lease the Manhattan railway and the Third avenue lines and acquire control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company by owning a majority of the stock.

It is possible, on the other hand, that an entirely new corporation may be formed, which will hold and own the interests of the four big railroad systems.

It is well understood that the moving spirit in the deal is the Metropolitan Traction company, with its indefatigable heads.

That the Elkins-Widener-Whitney syndicate was out after control of the Manhattan railway was discovered some time ago, when that corporation increased its capital stock by $18,000,000 to provide for the long promised installation of electric methods of propulsion.

The Whitney syndicate had its eyes upon this new issue, and secured a large block of it. The syndicate also, it is said, acquired a large number of shares in the Third avenue line.

Since operation of the four lines by one syndicate would enable the surface lines to place much of their long-haul business on the "L" lines. All that is needed to make a large number of passengers climb the "L" stairs is the offer of attractive transfer possibilities.

A. N. Brady, asked about the reported deal, said:

"I have heard your statement that a consolidation is in process of formation of the four great systems, the Metropolitan Traction company, the Manhattan railway, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the Third avenue surface road.

"I am bound, on account of my position, not to say anything on this matter. Nobody can make any statement now.

"I don't mind saying, however, that I will not deny that the consolidation is contemplated. You can draw your own conclusions."

The capitalization of the four roads is $147,000,000.

The sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas at the ordination to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church of the Rev. Dr. Briggs has been published in pamphlet form by the company.

Bishop Potter's Tribute to Dr. Briggs' Work.

by Bishop Potter, in which the prelate says: "The time has come when the church and its teachings must vindicate themselves by something more than speech hardened into dogmatic terms. In our age, and in a world that reads, and compares, and inquires, because it thinks, authority must vindicate itself by its appeal to those judges of all truth which are the image of the divine in man—the spiritual intuitions, the conscience, and the reason.

"Especially is thus true in the dealings of the church and her teachings with holy scripture. The Coptic Church keeps her scriptures imprisoned in a silver casket, which her votaries kiss, and in the same way a modern fetichism, which has dishonored the Bible by claiming to be its elect guardian, has shut it up these many years within the iron walls of a dreary literatism, robbing it thus alike of interest and of power."

One of those who has contributed with equal reverence and equal learning to vindicate its claims, and to discriminate concerning its contents, was one of those to whom this sermon was addressed.

"The Christian student is incomparably richer for his labors, and those who know them will, I think, most cordially recognise the pertinency of this discourse."

Upon the consent of counsel Justice Beekman, in special term, Part II of the Supreme Court, today signed an order dismissing the writ of habeas corpus obtained some weeks ago by James Boothby Burke-Roche of London, England, commanding his wife, Mrs. Fannie Work Burke-Roche, to produce their 5-year-old daughter, Cynthia, in court on June 2.

Rather than become the third or fourth wife of a Mormon Elder Maria Conchita Lopez Vandeville.

Mormon Belles Leave Utah for Vaudeville.

from her home in Utah, and is now in New York, as a full-fledged actress. Shortly after her arrival here she was joined by her school chum, Vera Gordon, who also feared being coerced into a polygamous marriage. Both girls nourished these sensations, particularly after having their voices cultivated, and after having appeared at home in amateur theatricals.

Here they met Lillian May, a Salt Lake City girl, who has been on the vaudeville stage, and then they hit on the idea of billing themselves as "Three Mormon Belles."

They had a former newspaper man and actor write a musical sketch with that title, and they are soon to make their plunge in a New York theater.

One of the latest victims of the "kissing fad" is Rose Coghlan, the actress, whom Mr. Kissel upon the forehead at New Rochelle. Miss Coghlan is by no means pleased with his attention. There is a bump upon her forehead, and her eyes are said to be swollen almost to the point of closing.

Pierre Lorillard has resigned the Presidency of the P. Lorillard company, which is now a part of the Continental Tobacco company. The resignation is said to be due to the fact that his duties as Vice President of the Continental Tobacco company were too heavy to allow him to hold another place.

At Manhattan Beach the chorus girls of "The Idol's Eye" company are in a high state of dudgeon over an order which has been posted behind the scenes of the theater which forbids any woman member of the company bathing at either Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, or Coney Island. Most of them declare that they only went to act at Manhattan Beach for their health, anyway. Frank Daniels, the star of the company, rather sympathizes with the young women, but as his manager posted the order he has refused to exert his influence to have it revoked.

Mr. La Shelle, the manager, says: "It first was suggested that they would be showing their professional stock by bathing in public at this beach.

"If all the star beauties go toying with the waves during the day in those abbreviated garments which many actresses call bathing suits, when later on they appear on the stage in tights their charms will seem caviare, not to say cuticura."

The owners of the chorus had threatened to strike, but Mr. Daniels made the following announcement to the company: "Of course, you understand," said Mr. Daniels, "that this rule only applies to the pretty women. I will not be so ungallant as to say that there are any women in my company who are otherwise. But I repeat that any member of the chorus who so far undervalues her personal charms as to consider that they are of no value to this company in a pictorial way may bathe all day long if she likes."

Chorus Girls Ordered Not to Go Bathing.

This politic speech worked like a charm.

William F. Owen is the first member of the Daly company to secede from the ranks. On Wednesday he signed a contract with Mrs. Fiske to play the rôle of Joe Sedley in her forthcoming production of "Becky Sharp."

The usually large death rate in Brooklyn among children under 5 years of age is, according to the health authorities of this city, due to the milk sold in that borough. President Murphy today consulted with the other members of the Board of Health, and it was decided that a vigorous crusade should be instituted at once against all dealers who sold milk of an inferior grade. Where milk is found that does not come up to the standard it will not only be confiscated, but the dealers arrested and prosecuted.

Increase in Deaths Laid to Bad Milk.

Dora Valesca Becker, the young violiniste, was the bride and Charles Grant Schaeffer of Lake Charles, La., the bridegroom in a pretty wedding which occurred at the home of Miss Becker's father, 52 East Eighty-ninth street, this afternoon. The Rev. Glase Gerhard of Philadelphia officiated, and Miss Ethel Thomas was maid of honor.

The fight inaugurated by the regular Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District against the dictation of Richard Croker, which has spread to other districts, will probably result in these happenings:

Fight on Croker Is Spreading.

1. A mass-meeting of Tammany voters in Madison Square Garden late in August to protest against the Croker management of Tammany Hall.

2. The revolt of one Tammany Senator (Munsinger) from Croker's following at Albany.

3. The prosecution of some of Croker's leaders for the attempted intimidation of voters at the primaries to be held Sept. 19.

4. A thorough probing of the practice of assessing saloons, poolrooms, and other illegal establishments by the Mazet committee, based on information now being collected.

The mass-meeting developed today as a result of conferences between Tammany men in several districts who object to Mr. Croker's practice of treating the Tammany organization as a private enterprise.

Another step has been taken in the effort to solve the "hired girl" question. The Household Economic association has made plans to open next fall a bureau of information for the convenience of employers of domestic servants and persons seeking service. Mrs. Shaller, the President of the Household Economic association, said:

Forward Step in "Hired Girl" Problem.

"A practical, tactful woman will be engaged as superintendent. She will examine applicants for places as to their actual knowledge of the work they profess to understand.

"If found deficient they will be given an opportunity to learn what they need to know in our school of domestic science.

"There will be a clubroom in connection with the office, in which talks on cookery and on household sanitation will be given once a week by our teachers.

"Once a month there will be a social tea or some entertainment, to which all girls connected with the bureau will be invited."

Former Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann died at his home in Audubon Park, near West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the age of 95 years. Mr. Tiemann became Mayor of the city in 1857, when he was elected on a reform ticket, and served in that capacity through 1858 and 1859.

Suit was begun today in the Supreme Court by the serving of summons to prevent the Metropolitan Traction company from using electricity, carried through the conduits along its surface railway tracks, for any purpose other than operating its cars. The suit is brought in the name of William H. Reiger, through his lawyers, James, Schell & Elkus.

Standard Oil Fighting Sale of Electricity.

As a matter of fact it is a phase of the struggle between the Standard Oil on one side and the Whitney-Brady-Elkins-Widener syndicate on the other. It is a development of the gas fight.

The suit which, if successful, will end the existence of a company incorporated with a capital of $25,000,000, is a return blow for the killing of the Astoria bill, which would have placed the Consolidated Gas company, which is owned by the Standard Oil, in a position to compete with the syndicate which controls the Metropolitan Traction company.

Should the suit prove successful the city may benefit at the rate of $500,000 for the franchise which the traction company hopes to have for nothing.

John Johnson, mate of the Norwegian steamship Krim, was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital this afternoon, suffering from yellow fever and tonight his condition is serious. The Krim sailed from Havana on June 20 for Matanzas, arriving at that port the same day.

Case of Yellow Fever May Be Serious.

Mate Johnson, who had been ailing, was taken severely ill two days after the arrival at Matanzas. The port physician was called in, but up to the time of sailing for this port on June 24, although the man developed high temperature, no suspicious symptoms appeared.

The steamer was detained at quarantine here for disinfection, which will probably be finished tomorrow. The crew will be held at Hoffman Island five days, and the steamer will be allowed to proceed to the dock with a new crew.

FATHER HELDMANN IS PLEASED

If His Superiors Let Him Run for Congress He Thinks He Will Be Elected.

The Rev. George D. Heldmann, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, whose possible candidacy for Congress was indorsed in a letter from Edwin A. Schell, the Secretary of the Epworth league, printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, expresses himself as gratified at the receipt of the letter.

"It was a kind letter," said the priest, "and it shows that there is no religious prejudice against the candidacy of a priest for Congress and assures me that if my superiors give their consent to my candidacy I shall be supported by men of all denominations. I think the opinions of Mr. Schell in regard to the present incumbent are correct. I myself believe that Mr. Lorimer has been the most inefficient Congressman that ever represented the Second District."

It is generally understood in Catholic circles that the Archbishop will not allow the priest to enter the Congressional race because he cannot be spared from his growing parish.

ALUMNI BANQUET IS TONIGHT.

Judge C. C. Kohlsaat Will Be Toastmaster, President Harper and Others Will Speak.

The Collegiate Alumni association of the University of Chicago will hold its annual banquet at the Quadrangle club this evening. Judge Christian C. Kohlsaat will act as toastmaster. William France Anderson, '90; Glenrose Bell, '97; Ralph H. Hobart, '95; A. J. Fisher, '70, and President W. R. Harper will speak.

Half Fare July 1st to 4th.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations July 1st to 4th inclusive, good returning until July 5th, at half rate. On July 3d and 4th tickets will be sold to points on connecting lines within a radius of 200 miles at one fare. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

MUSIC FESTIVAL BEGINS.

SANGERFEST AT CINCINNATI OPENS IN BIG CONCERT HALL.

Audience Nervous and Subject to Alarm, but Is Soon Calmed—Overture Lost Owing to Unfortunate Incident of a Breaking Chair — Carlotta Maconda First to Sing Solo in New Auditorium — Choral Work Gives Great Promise.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cincinnati, O., June 29.—[Special.]—The sängerfest has begun. When Conductor Ehrgott appeared upon the stage tonight an audience of 6,000 persons had assembeld in the great hall, which, although unfinished, is, however, in such condition that the opening concert could be given.

Scarcely had the first measures of Beethoven's "Consecration of the House" been played, however, when the breaking of a board, accompanied by a scream, threatened to cause a panic. A chair in the balcony had collapsed, and the audience, nervous from the countless rumors of the insecurity of the hall, which have been circulated for weeks, started to its feet and prepared to stampede.

The orchestra continued to play, however, and cool-headed persons in the audience and chorus called "Sit down," until the danger of panic was averted. Little of the overture was heard, however, for the buzz of nervous conversation continued for many minutes.

Chorus Calms the Alarm.

Not until the chorus had risen and sung the "Gloria" from Barnby's "The Lord Is King" was quiet restored and the hysterical condition of the audience changed.

The hall is still in disorder and the crowds who entered the vast building tonight pushed their way into passages and corridors which led they knew not whither, but which brought them to parquet, dress circle, or balcony, and there ushers told the crowds to take seats where they wished, for chairs were not yet numbered and coupons for reserved seats were useless.

Fortunately the audience in nowise tested the capacity of the hall, and all who wished found places where seeing and hearing were possible so far as the auditorium's immense spaces would permit.

Of the Beethoven Overture as played by the orchestra of 125 it is impossible to speak, for the chair incident in the balcony and its attendant disturbance made the hearing of music impossible. The Barnby chorus, however, sung with fine spirit and volume, and with a precision and a unanimity unusual in a chorus of the music festival variety, and which promise well for satisfactory choral work in the remaining concerts.

Speeches of Welcome Made.

Speeches were, of course, in order, and Mayor Tafel, for the city, bade the singers and visitors welcome. B. Bettmann, President of the Sängerfest board, and H. Deller, President of the Sängerbund, praised the German song and its influence, and the flag of the bund, which remains in the city having the sängerfest until the next festival is given, was presented by Honorary President Dimling of Pittsburg to President Dittmann of Cincinnati.

The Louisville Liederkranz, the only society represented in the first meeting of the bund, in 1849, sang a Herbstlieb by Victor Herbert, and was received with wild enthusiasm.

The first soloist to test the acoustics of Sängerfest Hall was Carlotta Maconda, who sang the "Bell Song" from "Lakme."

Her voice, although light, has brilliance of a well-schooled, cultured soprano, and was heard with perfect ease.

First Important Event.

All that had been offered thus far, however, was but introductory to the important musical event of the festival—the first performance of the Cantata, written by Dr. N. J. Elsenheimer, to a text by Dr. Gustav Bruehl. Both the composer and the author are Cincinnatians, and their work was chosen as best among twenty-eight which were submitted by European and American writers in response to the prize contest instituted by the Sängerfest board November, 1897.

The cantata bears the title, "The Consecration of the Arts," is written for five solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and requires some forty-five minutes for performance. The poem tells of disheartened mortals who, expelled from paradise, implore heaven to send a messenger to comfort and guide them. A seraph appears and directs them to labor and especially to develop and cultivate the arts. This they do, and when after an unstated time the seraph again visits them the arts, and especially music, have made their abiding place as beautiful as was the Eden from which they were expelled. Columbia appears and declares that all of art and beauty shall have place and shelter in her land, and the poem ends with an enthusiastic "Dreifach hoch," to art "which restored to us an Eden."

The German words are at times of even more than usual awkwardness so far as singableness is concerned, but aside from this the poem is no worse and no better than the average written-to-order effusion of its kind.

Music Has Wagnerian Tone.

As for Dr. Elsenheimer's music, it is more attractive and interesting than is found usually in "occasion" compositions and frequently gives evidence that its author possesses excellent taste and good abilities. That he is an ardent admirer of the Wizard of Baireuth is proved not only by the general complexion of the orchestral and vocal scores but by several passages that approach close to the "genuine Wagner" in something more than mere coloring and manner.

The opening storm music would scarcely have been written had not the first scene of "Walküre" and the dragon episode in "Siegfried" been in existence, and the appearance of the seraph has orchestrally something more than a color resemblance to the "Waldweben" music. There are other instances in the score when "unconscious assimilation of musical ideas" seems to have been at work, but there is also considerable that is original, and although spoken in the Wagnerian idiom may none the less be called Mr. Elsenheimer's own, and deserves recognition and approval for its musical worth.

The unnatural intervals, abrupt harmonic changes, and forced progressions are frequent in the solo and choral portions, and that the human voice is often treated with sublime disregard of its weakness or its limitations merely proves that Dr. Elsenheimer walks in modern paths. There are, however, parts of his cantata in which an attractive gift of natural, spontaneous melody is revealed.

The chorale which follows the first chorus, the männerchor "Wir Verkoerperns," the admirable quintet for the solo voices, and the final chorus are highly meritorious incidents in a composition that at all times commands respect and in certain important features compels hearty commendation.

Performance Well Received.

The performance under the composer's baton was a satisfactory one, and every one, from its leader to chorus and orchestra, was received with enthusiastic approval by the audience.

The soloists were Miss Sara Anderson, Mrs. Marshall Pease, George Hamlin, Oscar Ehrgott, and Joseph Bernstein. Of these Miss Anderson and Mrs. Pease had the only solo work to be done, the others assisting only in the quintet, and in this both proved satisfactory.

The Cincinnati chorus, of some 600 voices, and the orchestra rose to their tasks in splendid style, and brought the opening concert of the sängerfest to a brilliant close.

Day Devoted to Amusement.

The strangers and visiting singers devoted the extra day, which the postponement of the Sängerfest gave them, to viewing the sights of Cincinnati, and to attending the lengthy and liquid social meetings which the various societies had arranged for the different summer gardens.

The Musikverein of Indianapolis, the youngest society in the sängerbund, gave a frush schoppen this morning in the zoo, entertaining clubs from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Dayton. Chicago was represented by the Germania club, whose members presented to the "baby," as the Indianapolis club, because of its youth, is styled, a large solid silver loving cup, handsomely engraved and suitably inscribed.

MUSIC TEACHERS' PROCEEDINGS

Illinois Association Holds Its Business Meeting and Gives a Chamber and a Piano Concert.

Quincy, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The business meeting of the Illinois State Music Teachers' association was held today. The election of officers was referred to a committee, which will report tomorrow. Springfield and Rockford are after the convention next year, and invitations from both cities were received. Springfield will probably get it.

The morning concert was a chamber recital, opening with a suite for piano and violin. Maurice Rosenfeld of Chicago was at the piano and Walter Schulze of Quincy played the violin. Then followed a quintet for clarinet and strings, Mozart's Larghetto. It was finely presented by Frank Holtschlag, clarinet; Walter Schulze, first violin; David Nelke, second violin; Mrs. Edward Wells, viola; Frederick Plain, 'cello. Mrs. Grace Van Valkenburgh sang two Bach numbers and was accorded a hearty encore. Mendelssohn's trio for piano, violin, and 'cello was given by Miss Burge, Mrs. Wells, and Mr. Plain. The afternoon program was a literary one, the chief feature being a talk on "Voice Culture" by Bicknell Young of Chicago.

A piano concert was given tonight, the artists being Emil Liebling, Harrison Wild, August Hyllested, Anthony Stankowitch, and Wilbur MacDonald of Chicago; J. H. Davis and Margaret Kirk of Jacksonville; Mrs. Chandler Starr of Rockford, and Mrs. Clara G. Trimble, vocalist, of Ottawa.

W. J. Sprague of Palmyra, Mo., one of the attendants at the musical convention, fell dead of heart disease on the church steps tonight while the concert was in progress. He attended the concert with his wife and her sister and not feeling well got up and went out.

WOO CHICAGO FOR "EGYPT."

Southern Illinois Business-Men Seek to Bring the Two in Sympathy—Banquet at Palmer House.

Southern Illinois, familiarly known and referred to as "Egypt," wants closer relationship with Chicago. One hundred of its leading business-men, who comprise the Southern Illinois Immigration and Improvement association, came to the city yesterday and held their annual banquet last night at the Palmer House. The orators among them made speeches, as did also General John C. Black, Judge Charles G. Neely, Martin B. Madden, and L. A. Goddard, on subjects appropriate to the occasion.

The President of the association, J. F. Donovan of Kinmundy, opened the oratorical program by saying: "We want to bring Chicago closer to Egypt. Its people forget that there is where much of the food they eat comes from. We want them to know that it is the garden spot of Illinois, and thus remove from their minds the impression conveyed every time they refer to it as Egypt.

"In the thirty-four counties represented by this association there are nearly 300,000 people and more hospitality than in any other like territory in the world. We have more schools and churches than either of the other two grand divisions of the State. We are imperialists and expansionists, not in a political sense, but for character and in trade. We believe in trusts and invite them to come with us and open branch industries in our midst."

L. A. Goddard, cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, was toastmaster. He spoke of the ease with which the Egyptians can come to Chicago and said: "You don't have to pay bridge tolls to get here."

Mr. Madden responded to the toast, "The City of Chicago," and said its 2,000,000 people, particularly its business-men, were ever ready to join hands with the businessmen of southern Illinois in everything that will be to the best interests of both.

The other speakers and their toasts were: Daniel Hogan, "Waterways"; Judge H. N. Vickers, Vienna, "Live Stock"; and Judge J. M. Washburn, Marion, "The Cereals."

The officers of the association, all of whom were there, are:

President—J. F. Donovan, Kinmundy.
Vice President—J. R. Ross, Mount Vernon.
Secretary—W. B. Hall, Duquoin.
Treasurer—J. R. Driver, Mount Vernon.

LARRABEE IN THE PULPIT.

Iowa's Former Governor to Preach at Soldiers' Home—Result of the Ministers' Strike.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor Larrabee will preach a sermon to the occupants of the Iowa Soldiers' Home on Sunday, July 9, as a result of the ministers' strike.

For several years pastors of the various churches of Marshalltown have preached by turns on Sunday afternoons at the home, their compensation being from $5 to $8 per sermon.

This was much higher than other State institutions paid for such services, and when the Board of Control took charge of affairs the price was cut to $3.

The local clergy protested and yesterday notified the board they would preach no more after July 1 for less than $5 per sermon. The board ignores the strike and its own members will fill the pulpit indefinitely. The Catholic priests will coöperate with the board.

Des Moines, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—There is no truth in the published dispatches to the effect that members of the Iowa Board of Control will take turns preaching in State institutions because of the organization of a "preachers' trust." The Ministerial association at Marshalltown wrote the board asking an increase from $3 to $5 as the sermon fee at the Soldiers' Home. This request was denied, as the same fee obtains in all the institutions. "Non-union preachers" will be provided and the alleged "ministerial strike" has been defeated.

SALE OF GAME CLOSES TODAY.

Commission Men Say the New Law, Which Goes into Effect Tomorrow, Works Hardship to Them.

The new game law goes into effect tomorrow, and no game birds will be found on sale after today. Commission men say that in prohibiting the sale of any game until Oct. 1 the law works a hardship to this city, the second best game market of the country. The old law made Sept. 1 the legal day to sell game birds, and it should be so now, they say. The new law will send the game through this city to Eastern markets, and the loss will be great in a financial way. A number of States near by ship game Sept 1, and have always sent to this market, but now this game will go to St. Louis and the East.

Under the new law the State Game Commissioner, Henry W. Loveday, gets a salary of $2,500 a year, and appoints a warden for each Congressional district. The wardens draw pay per diem when on duty, as well as mileage. George Clark has been appointed deputy, who will look after South Water street.

After July 1 non-resident hunters must pay a license of $10 and that only permits them to hunt in one county in Illinois. This revenue is expected to pay the expenses of the commissioner and wardens.

Plover, snipe, and dough birds will disappear from South Water street before Saturday morning.

SEE DANGER IN TROLLEY WIRE.

Union Elevated Company Wants Chicago City Company to Keep Off Loop Structure.

The Chicago City railway company was restrained yesterday from attaching its trolley wires to the structure of the union loop. Judge Brentano issued the writ at the prayer of the Union Elevated railroad company, which alleges that defendants propose to attach the trolley wires to the loop structure along Wabash avenue. This, it is said, will endanger the lives of pedestrians and passengers in case the wire of the City railway should break in the slightest degree. Arguments on a motion to dissolve this temporary injunction will be made in a few days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Osceola." "Oneck." "Zeal." K. & W.—All with rounded front—K. & W.

MILWAUKEE DONS A MASK

"FOOLS' DAY" AT THE CARNIVAL A FANTASTIC SUCCESS.

Five Thousand Revelers in Gay Costumes Fill the Streets and Shower the Spectators with Confetti—Prominent Citizens Disguised as Wild Men and Animals Parade the Avenues—Day Closes with Gorgeous Masked Ball at the Park.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—Maskers 5,000 strong claimed Milwaukee's streets today and the pranks of the carnival season were enacted.

Down the line of march where jostling crowds yesterday cheered Governor Roosevelt to the echo moved a column of paraders clad in fantastic costumes representing men and animals from all corners of the earth.

There were decorated floats and squads of masqueraders disguised as officers of our navy and army who wrote their names in big letters during the war with Spain. John Bull was there, arm in arm with Uncle Sam. And the display in paint and multi-colored costumes ran the gamut from the patriotic to the frivolous.

It was fools' day, and everybody joined in the fun. Mayor Rose was bombarded with confetti and bits of colored paper until his suit of black took on the appearance of the product of a crazy-quilt sewing society.

Clubmen in Fantastic Garb.

Clubmen tramped through the streets as "our cousins" from the Philippines and old settlers disguised themselves as characters prominent in Wisconsin's history.

Colored paper was thrown in showers, and tonight the only regrets lie with the officials of the street cleaning department, who ask themselves how long it will take to remove the débris which is spread inches deep along the down-town thoroughfares.

Every organization and club in Milwaukee had its representatives in the parade. Governor Roosevelt, Governor Scofield, Admiral Dewey, Kaiser Wilhelm, and other men in the public eye were, however, the names under which they were enlisted.

Tonight all were prominent figures in the masked ball held at Schlitz Park. Tomorrow when the parade of floats, a feature of the carnival representing an outlay of $20,000, is on they will appear in other characters, and then divest themselves of disguises and attend the al fresco balls which will be held in the evening by the Deutscher and Calumet clubs, marking the closing of the carnival of 1899.

Opens with Bicycle Parade.

This, the third day of the celebration, opened with the bicycle parade at 1 o'clock. The cyclists had hoped that Governor Roosevelt might lead them about the streets. Governor Scofield's assistance had also been solicited, and President Hackett of the Carnival association had been asked to get him in line. The former's hurried trip to the East, then that Governor Scofield did not ride a wheel, and Mr. Hackett's refusal to make the attempt led to the wheelmen being led by three men disguised as the trio who had declined invitations.

One participant was costumed as Kaiser Wilhelm. A great placard bore the widespread cyclists' argument, "I want good roads," while in another corner of the poster statement was made that we would get even with the Germans for certain events enacted at Manila.

Carnival in the Streets.

The procession of maskers began its tour of the city at 2:30 o'clock. The Grand Marshal and his aids were attired in Turkish costumes. Following came the carnival directors wearing costumes well sprinkled with gold lace. In a victoria John Buff and Uncle Sam chatted gleefully and received with a murmur the rain of colored papers and of confetti showered upon them from the spectators on sidewalks and balconies set under way the bombardment which continued until midnight.

The Bon Ami club, its members riding in Irish jaunting cars and wearing grotesque dress, supposed to represent the peasantry of County Tipperary, had Mike Dunn, Mayor Rose's private secretary, in the van.

A patriotic wagon carrying a bunch of noisy savages and bearing the placard, "Our New Fellow-Citizens," led the division in which the Filipinos had assembled their forces. Assemblyman Tom McGrath of Green Bay was the driver and State Senator J. H. Green was one of those riding in the wagon. The Iroquois and Millioki clubs turned loose bands of Indians.

Adam as a Policeman.

The Aldermen's club carted its members through the streets in a wagon, the occupants carrying black liquor bottles. One float, representing the Garden of Eden, presented Adam in police uniform. The Milwaukee Flying club and Green Bay's similar organization loosed homing pigeons along the course of the parade.

Attired as a large rooster was Christ Wolf, who led the procession at the inauguration of Governor Peck a few years ago.

The Milwaukee Turn-Verein was represented by a float constructed as a battleship. Admiral Dewey's double was on the bridge, and Sampson and Schley were in the bow.

In the throng of maskers representing no organizations there were Bowery girls, cakewalkers, natives from the Philippines without number, and costumed figures carrying chunks of beef, and again bringing up the "embalmed beef" question. There were old soldiers and boys who had seen service in the war with Spain, and on all the crowds rained their shouts and bits of paper.

Mayor Rose Pursued.

Mayor Rose sought refuge in the Pfister Hotel during the afternoon, after having been pursued by the merrymakers for a distance of three blocks. Cornered here he was pressed to make a speech, while the supply of pasters on his coat and silk hat received additional forces. He was finally rescued by the hotel porter and escaped by way of the elevator.

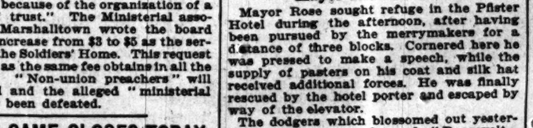
The dodgers which blossomed out yesterday with the terse demand, "Roosevelt—1904," were but little in evidence. It is stated that the supply was forwarded by a Chicagoan. Already there is talk of organizing a Roosevelt club along lines similar to those of the organization effected in Chicago some time ago.

Special price to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:39 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, June 30.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany, also mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Sunday, via S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. Arrive 2 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 3, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:30 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturday to 7:30 a. m. Wednesday to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m and 9 p. m.; final close July 2, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 3, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Andrew A. Bruce, Elizabeth B. Puckett..... 32—35
Burt F. Green, Hillsdale, Mich., Anna O. Closson..... 30—27

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows:

8 a. m., 65 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 65; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 68; 12 m., 66; 1 p. m., 66; 2 p. m., 67; 6 p. m., 66. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.70.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 29.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Friday, increasing cloudiness Saturday, easterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair and slowly rising temperature Friday, increasing cloudiness Saturday, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Minnesota—Threatening and warmer Friday, threatening Saturday, southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday, threatening Saturday, east to southeast winds.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, probably cooler Saturday, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Time taken: June 29, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in inches.	State of weather.
Abilene		30.04	78	90	W.		Fair
Albany		29.98	70	78	W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena		30.20	68	72	W.		Clear
Atlanta		30.20	72	90	W.		Clear
Amarillo		30.06	80	92	E.	.16	Cl'dy
Amarillo		30.06	80	92	E.	.06	Clear
Battleford		29.78	74	74	W.		Fair
Bismarck		29.86	72	92	W.		Clear
Buffalo		30.14	66	70	W.		Clear
Boston		30.40	70	70	W.		Clear
Cairo		30.14	76	90	W.		Cl'dy
Calgary		29.74	68	70	W.		Fair
Charlotte		29.94	80	90	N.E.		Fair
Cheyenne		29.88	84	90	S.E.		Clear
Chicago		30.28	60	64	N.E.		Clear
Cincinnati		30.12	78	78	N.E.		Clear
Cleveland		30.12	74	80	W.		Clear
Davenport		30.22	72	76	N.E.		Clear
Denver		29.88	88	94	E.		Clear
Des Moines		30.14	76	86	N.E.		Clear
Detroit		30.22	66	70	N.E.		Clear
Dodge		30.02	78	90	N.E.		Clear
Dubuque		30.24	70	74	N.E.		Clear
Duluth		30.22	56	68	N.E.		Cl'dy
El Paso		29.84	86	94	E.	Tr.	Fair
Edmonton		29.66	68	70	W.		Fair
Galveston		29.94	80	84	S.E.		Cl'dy
Grand Haven		30.16	64	70	W.		Clear
Green Bay		30.26	68	74	S.E.		Fair
Helena		29.96	74	78	N.		Clear
Huron		30.16	68	76	N.E.		Clear
Indianapolis		30.16	76	78	N.E.		Clear
Jacksonville		29.98	84	92	S.W.		Cl'dy
Kansas City		30.02	74	94	S.W.		Clear
Little Rock		30.04	82	88	W.		Cl'dy
Los Angeles		29.80	76	88	N.W.		Cl'dy
Marquette		30.20	62	68	N.		Clear
Memphis		30.10	72	84	N.		Cl'dy
Minnedosa		29.98	72	82	N.W.		Clear
Montgomery		30.00	76	90	S.	.48	Cl'dy
Montreal		29.98	62	72	N.W.		Fair
Nashville		30.08	76	86	N.		Clear
New Orleans		29.98	80	88	S.		Cl'dy
New York City		29.96	72	78	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Norfolk		30.02	78	86	N.	.28	Cl'dy
North Platte		30.04	84	96	S.		Clear
Oklahoma		30.06	82	96	N.E.		Fair
Omaha		30.04	78	90	S.		Fair
Oswego		30.06	56	64	W.		Clear
Palestine		29.98	70	78	N.E.	2.20	Rain
Parkersburg		30.10	72	80	N.	

The Tribune.

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Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, with Sunday, one year..... $6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 8.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

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WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

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DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SILOAM LODGE N. 780, A. F. AND A. M.—Special communication Friday, June 30, commencing 8 p. m., Lowther Hall, corner of Madison-st. and California-av. Master Masons welcome.
WM. S. ROBINSON, Master.
S. M. FARRAR, Secy.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

A School of Tropical Medicine.

The New York Medical Record advocates the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in this country. On the authority of the London Times it states that in the Tirah campaign on the Indian frontier there were 1,000 admissions to hospital on account of wounds received in battle and 11,000 from fever and dysentery. The Medical Record quotes this instance because under existing circumstances it applies with almost as much force to the soldiers of the United States as to the British army, and hence the advisability to imitate Britain in the foundation of a school where these tropical diseases can be studied.

The Power of Music.

At the recent Boyle lectures on the "Perception of Musical Tone," delivered at Oxford, Professor McKendrick pointed out that the roots of the auditory nerves are probably more widely distributed and have more extensive connections than those of any other nerve. The intricate connections of these nerves are only being unraveled. The professor stated that this explained how music penetrates to the roots of our being and influences reflex mechanisms in the brain and in the body by associational paths. "Thus there is scarcely a function of the body that may not be affected by the rhythmic pulsations, melodic progressions, and harmonic combinations of musical tones."

Faith in Statistics.

The Journal of the American Medical Association says that while the statistical method is the keynote of modern science, yet in order to arrive at safe conclusions from the mere "figgers" the accuracy of the data must be carefully investigated, and an intimate knowledge of the subject matter is essential. Hence "our blind and childlike faith in statistics as such is beginning to be shaken at last." Professor Devonport and Carl Pearson have applied graphic plotting and the calculus to the study of variation in animals, and have shown the unreliability of the usual amateur methods; and have proved that "a genuine law of probable occurrence is something different from that broadax slash through data which we term an average."

A Thrust at Pure Science.

In his recent address at the Institution of Civil Engineers Sir W. H. Preece said that "science has followed, it has not led, engineering. It is their intimate association which is the foundation of all industrial progress. The war of the microbes, the latest development of biology, is a consequence of sanitary requirements. Our knowledge of the diffusion of molecules and the solution of solids has sprung from the investigation into the mechanical properties and constitution of iron and its alloys, and the disturbances of the ether are becoming familiar through the practice of the so-called wireless telegraphy. Facts are derived from accident, observation, or practice; laws are the result of research. Engineers have always appreciated science up to the hilt, but they wish that its special votaries were less dogmatic and more modest." It would be interesting to know Lord Kelvin's opinions of these sentiments. Would he take up the cudgels in favor of pure science?

The Napoleon of Natural Philosophy.

Cassier's Magazine states that Lord Kelvin's students are proud of him, admiring his energy and enthusiasm, respecting him for his profound knowledge and grand work, and loving him for his gentle, unassuming nature. They thoroughly enjoy themselves at his at homes for students. Kelvin dearly loves a good dinner and a good joke. "When is blotting paper not blotting paper?" he asked one day of a fellow professor. "I give it up," was the answer. "Never," cried Kelvin, in boyish glee.' He once fell asleep in his chair while presiding at a public dinner in Glasgow, due probably to the dull post-prandial oratory. A new story is told of him by Mr. Cormack. "In the famous egg experiment Lord Kelvin shows how Columbus might have gained his object without breaking the egg. When boiled and set spinning on a table, the egg rises and spins on its end. Unboiled eggs, owing to the fluidity of the interior, do not rise, but if set spinning and then suddenly stopped and immediately released, they continue their motion for a little time. Once, the result of a student's plot, raw eggs were substituted for the boiled ones, but science could discriminate, and the verdict was unhesitatingly given: 'None of them boiled.'"

America's Example to England.

In the June number of Natural Science, Mr. Scourfield, in an article, entitled "Fresh Water Biological Stations: America's Example," shows how far England is behind the times in fresh water biology. He gives a sketch of the establishment in 1893 by the Michigan Fish commission of a temporary biological station on Lake St. Clair. In 1894 the University of Illinois established one on the Illinois River at Havana, and the surrounding lakes and swamps were thoroughly explored. Others on Turkey Lake, Ind., and Lake Erie were subsequently established. Mr. Scourfield concludes: "Unfortunately it is only too true that up to the present England has not done her duty in this matter, and as a striking instance of this it may be pointed out that of the considerable knowledge which we now possess about the organisms constituting the plankton of fresh water lakes—e. g., their remarkable and often complicated variations in abundance during the year, their vertical distribution in regard to the season, to the time of day, their occasional variation of form, their relation to one another, and to the other lake fauna, notably the fishes—of all this and much more not one single fact has been contributed by this country [England]! Who said 'Shame'?"

PUBLIC INITIATIVE.

The unpreparedness of the city and the public to deal in any other than a negative manner with the arcade-and-subway scheme foisted upon the Council last Monday night calls attention to a general criticism to be made upon our local government—namely: that it lacks initiative and foresight.

To illustrate from the case in hand: The leader of the "gang" springs in the Council a $20,000,000 subway scheme. The city as a whole stands, as it were, with its mouth open, in confessed ignorance. It has plenty of suspicions concerning the motives of the plan, but virtually no knowledge as to its merits and no accessible standards. The members of the Council likewise shrug their shoulders or deal in generalities. The field is practically terra incognita to them. The Mayor says: "I suppose the subway system has got to come, but this ordinance won't do." As to what sort of an ordinance will do, however, he is silent also. In short, the city government is practically innocent of the whole subject. Like the shiftless man in the story, it "waits to see what may turn up," and it is suddenly confronted with a plan alleged to have been the subject of study for several years by the private interests back of it, but concerning which it can only answer, "unprepared."

The practice on the part of a municipality of leaving others to deal with public emergencies, and, when their schemes come up, acting in more or less haste upon them, has serious disadvantages. It means a city government always behindhand in information, weakened by a consciousness of that fact, and subject therefore to the spell of outside enterprise and knowledge. It means in time also that resultant mastery of the situation by private corporations typified by the frequent question: "What will the company accept?"

It is as true of cities as of the winged songsters that the early bird catches the worm. The city which is forehanded in canvassing its own needs and means for meeting them, which proposes as well as disposes, which does not merely "pass upon" but outlines and directs the course of public improvements, which, instead of being a merely critical body, is a positive and vital force in projecting the lines of public development—that city will reap the same fruits of coördinated foresight which come to any complex business enterprise through similar alertness. And, per contra, a city lacking therein will suffer correspondingly.

In the electric lighting and sewer departments there have been real advances under the present administration. In other branches there has been specious reorganization for political ends. Suggested changes of a vital nature in the scavenging and special assessment branches have failed to pass beyond the stage of suggestion. On the whole, the public service has exhibited a destitution of initiative which puts it entirely out of comparison, for example, with New York under Mayor Strong, Boston under its present Mayor, or several smaller cities which might be named. As to causes, they reside primarily in the conception that the city administration is to be used to fortify and enhance political fortunes. To that end the personnel of the civil service has been degraded, the School board turned into a more purely political body than it ever was before, and the primary qualification in appointments generally has been personal and controlling loyalty to the Mayor. Public initiative, therefore, which has its source in strong and independent personality, has been rendered impossible. Colonel Waring and his reorganization of the street department of New York, or Dr. Wende and his revolution in the health conditions of Buffalo, would be impossible under the application of such a conception of city government.

The lesson to be learned is that a strictly "political" administration of a city, with its demoralization of the public service and its requirement of loyalty to the chief as the dominant requisite in every appointee, is fatal to virility and so to genuine initiative on the part of the staff, and a city lacking public initiative is hopelessly handicapped in coping with the clamorous and astute private interests whose applications load the calendars of municipal legislatures.

A PREACHERS' TRUST.

The trust mania has broken out in an unexpected quarter. The Ministerial association of Marshalltown, Ia., has served notice upon the State Board of Control that its members will no longer preach sermons at the State institutions for $3 each, which is the price fixed in the board's schedule. After July 1 the rate will be $5 a sermon. The board, however, does not propose to submit to the demands of the trust. Rather than pay more than the customary $3 its members will do their own preaching, and Governor Larrabee will set the ball rolling by preaching at the Soldiers' Home a week from Sunday next. Singers have volunteered their services, and the gospel will be supplied "without money and without price."

The ministers who have sought to raise the tariff on sermons by combining have made a mistake. There are others who can preach as well as they, and they may even preach better. In that case the inmates of the State institutions may become so enamored of the board sermons that they will decline the pulpit sermons at any price. In that case the preachers will have cut off their own market. They cannot destroy competition when the competitors can afford to give away their goods. Their ill-advised action may also have the effect largely to increase the number of producers. In every community there are plenty of laymen and laywomen of an evangelistic turn of mind who would jump at the opportunity to exhort in the State institutions. There will be no difficulty in supplying them with preachers.

The Ministerial association should thoughtfully study the words of St. Paul bearing upon the situation. In one of his letters to the elders he tells them he has never coveted any man's gold, silver, or apparel, and his parting word to them was: "It is better to give than receive." In his letter to Titus he admonishes the Bishops that they should not be "given to filthy lucre." In a long letter to Timothy he tells his friend how Bishops and deacons should be qualified for their high office. They must be "blameless, husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach"; they must be "patient, not a brawler, not covetous," and they must have "a good report of them which are without," which the Marshalltown association will not have if it insists upon $5 a sermon. It is clear from Paul's advice that if he were a member of the Marshalltown association he would rebuke his brethren for "covetousness" and fondness of "filthy lucre." He would set an example for them by preaching in the State institutions for nothing, and he would preach "the words of faith and good doctrine," not "profane and old wives' fables." The State pensioners would get better sermons than the Marshalltown preachers can deliver and it would not cost the State a penny. And finally, brethren of Marshalltown, hear the greatest of all preachers once more: "For the love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." These solemn words were written to Timothy from Laodicea, which is the chief city of Phrygia Pacatiana, but they are of equal import to every member of the association of Marshalltown, which is one of the chief cities of Iowa.

The Klondike Gold Fields.

Sir W. H. Preece's statement that after the accidental discovery of facts comes scientific study is illustrated by the Klondike. Professor Angelo Heilprin contributes an article to the July number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly on "The Geology of the Klondike Gold Fields," and reports from the same regions have recently appeared in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada by Messrs. McConnell and Tyrrell. The productive area of the gold field covers from 1,000 to 1,500 square miles. The gold occurs in the gravels at the bottom of the valleys, in streams—terraces lining the lower slopes of the valleys, and in a remarkable moraine or glacial deposit that occurs along the slopes of El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks. The gold has been derived from the rocks of the immediate neighborhood, and these are schists probably of Cambrian age. Professor Heilprin's paper is illustrated and contains an approximate map of the gold region.

OPINIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

No item of news in current educational circles will be of more unique popular concern than the proposed consideration by the Chicago University congregation today of the relation of individual members of its teaching staff to the university in the matter of public speech. According to the printed notice the subject for attention will be, not the fact that the members of the university entertain and express diverse views on "controverted questions of public interest," but the desirability that "great care should be taken to avoid involving the university, even by remote implication, in such controverted matters," and "that all actions and expressions of opinion on such subjects should be scrupulously dissociated from all university relations as far as possible."

In view of the popular suspicion respecting the "Standard Oil muzzle," care was well taken in drafting the notice and in the comments thereon by members of the faculty to make the above distinction. It would not require that suspicion to provoke public protest against any effort to control or restrain, either directly or indirectly, freedom of thought and expression on the part of teachers or instructors. If these members of society are not entitled to the same personal choice in this respect which is enjoyed by the lawyer, the physician, or the commonest day laborer—if university culture, instead of broadening the outlook and ripening the judgment, tends to create a specialized class who need to be treated as wards—then let us face the consequences of our enthusiastic educational follies and sound a warning against the incapacitating effect of the teaching profession.

If, on the other hand, the real issue to be brought before the congregation is, without subterfuge or indirection, to be ways for disabusing the popular mind of the notion that any individual does or can speak for the university on a public question or otherwise than as an individual, then we can with full sympathy commend this effort. A university is in no sense a legislative body, nor is it a source of tests or standards except of an educational sort. Moreover, diversity of individuality and hence of opinion is fundamental to its constitution. That it should have official opinions, or, indeed, a consensus of opinion on controverted public questions would, therefore, be as improper in theory as impossible in fact. No individual could if he would speak for the institution on such questions, and for him to hold himself out as doing so would certainly be taking an unwarrantable liberty.

On the other hand, there unquestionably is a popular tendency to attribute to the university the views expressed by individuals officially connected with it. This doubtless arises, however, from greater familiarity with churches and political clubs, which do have a common intellectual basis, than with universities, which have no such basis, and is to be remedied by an effort to induce popular discrimination, not by measures toward repression of free speech.

Darwin's Hint to the Weather Forecasters.

In his treatise on "The Tides" Professor George Darwin refers to the rise and fall of water on Lake Michigan and the other great lakes, and seems to accept the explanation of Mr. Napier Denison that they are due to variations in the atmospheric pressure. When the water is least disturbed, as shown on the tide gauge, so also is the barometric trace; and "when the undulations of the lake become large and rapid the atmospheric waves recorded by the barometer have the same character. It is interesting to note that the vibrations of the water have a tendency to appear before those in the barometer, so that they seem to give a warning of approaching change of weather. It is thus not impossible that we here have the foreshadowing of a new form of meteorological instrument, which may be of service in the forecasting of the weather."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S GOLD LACE.

Admiral Dewey will learn when he reaches New York, if the pleasing news does not meet him on his way, that Secretary Long has decided at last, after weeks of painful meditation, how much gold lace the Admiral shall wear and where he shall wear it. The millinery labors of the Secretary would have been ended sooner if so much time had not been devoted to Rear Admiral Schley, but Admiral Dewey has been impatient to learn how his uniforms are to be embellished, and probably does not take much interest in the subject. If he looks at it from a tailor's bill point of view he will prefer less rather than more gold lace, for that is an expensive commodity.

If an American meets anywhere a naval officer with two stripes of two-inch gold lace, with a one-inch stripe between, set one-quarter of an inch apart, on his sleeve, that officer is Admiral Dewey. For there is no other Admiral in the American navy, and Rear Admirals have only one stripe of two-inch gold lace, with another stripe half an inch wide just above it. Admiral Dewey will have a strip of two-inch gold lace on his cocked hat. The inferiority of Rear Admirals and Commodores will be made manifest to all men by the one and one-half inch strip on their cocked hats. The Admiral will have a little more gold lace on his belt than any other officer. His shoulder-straps will be longer and wider than those of anybody else, and he will have four silver stars of five points each and two gold foul anchors, while Rear Admirals will have only two stars and one silver anchor.

This distinguishing of ranks by the width of a stripe of gold lace seems rather amusing nowadays. It would be about as sensible to require Assistant Secretaries in the different departments to have coattails at least two inches shorter than those of the Secretaries. A precedent is found in the court regulations of Louis XIV. The train of the Queen was longer than that of a Princess, whose train, however, was longer than that of a Duchess. Thus anybody could tell who was who by looking at the train.

If these frills and furbelows with which the Secretary has ordered Admiral Dewey to embellish his uniform were all his Manila victory and his subsequent management of affairs at Manila obtained for him his services would be poorly rewarded. He has won much more, however. He has won the admiration and affection of the American people, as the greeting they are going to give him will show. That greeting will be as hearty if he has on the plainer coat he wore at Manila instead of the gaudy one he is entitled to wear now.

LICENSING AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS.

The Mayor has taken a commendable step in directing the Corporation Counsel to draw up an ordinance providing for the examining and licensing of all persons who intend to drive automobile vehicles through the streets and parks. The precaution is of the same kind as that which requires the engineer of the smallest steam yacht to give proof of his skill before being allowed to run on navigable streams. Paris has found it desirable to have an automobile ordinance of this kind, and there can be no doubt that when the new vehicles become more numerous in Chicago they will need regulating, both as to speed and as to the skill of their drivers.

It may justly be claimed that an incompetent driver of horses may cause as much damage as one on an automobile, but as men have been driving horses for several thousand years it is fair to presume that the green hands in the business are fewer than those in the art of steering a motor carriage. If we are about to change to a new mode of locomotion this is a good time to begin demanding a certain amount of skill and knowledge on the part of the man at the lever. The fee for examination should be nominal and the board of examiners should be made up of electricians and experts in such machinery. There is no reason why the license feature should be any more of a hardship than it is for cab drivers. It is certainly desirable for the general public that none but competent men be allowed to manipulate the new vehicles, especially for the next few years, while the Chicago horse is becoming reconciled to the new order of things.

In providing for the limit of speed allowed to automobiles there is no reason why the law should be any more severe than that now used to prevent fast driving with horses. Reckless speed—with horses, bicycles, and automobiles alike—is chiefly a matter of place and time. A speed that is perfectly safe on an empty street might deserve arrest in a crowded park. An arbitrary limit of some kind must be set, but its enforcement, as in the case of bicycles, will have to be left largely to the discretion of police officers. The licensing of the drivers will be a far more effective check upon reckless speed, for one or two offenses of this sort can be made the occasion of taking away a driver's license. The ordinance now in force in Paris should be a useful model for the proposed measure in Chicago.

SCHOOL CONTROVERSIES SETTLED.

By the sensible action of the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday evening the schools of this city will remain for another year substantially under the same management as during the year just closed. Superintendent Andrews retains his position, and the only change in his staff of Assistant Superintendents is that made by the election of Miss Farson, a teacher of long experience, to take the place of Mrs. Young, resigned. With the exception of a few placed upon the pension list, the principals and grade teachers in the high and grammar schools have been reelected. Mr. Louis C. Legner has been elected Secretary of the board and school agent in the place of W. A. S. Graham, and there are a few other changes in minor positions in the teaching force, which will not materially affect the schools, except, it is to be hoped, for the better.

It will be a matter for general congratulation that Mr. Lane will retain the position for which he is so well qualified. His unanimous election is a complete vindication from the somewhat indefinite charges which have been made against him, and it lends emphasis to his vindication that the Mayor, who was mainly responsible for the agitation against his reelection, generously came forward and withdrew his opposition after being convinced that his prejudices against him were unfounded. The outcome will demonstrate to Mr. Lane that he has a legion of friends and well-wishers, and this fact of itself will be an inducement for him to give his best efforts to the work of education.

The schools will begin the work of the new year, therefore, without material change in the working force, and the teachers will begin the long vacation with lighter hearts and enlarged possibilities of enjoyment. It is to be hoped when they reassemble that there will be more harmony than there has been for the last few weeks, and that the demoralization which has menaced the school system so dangerously has been checked. The Superintendent and his assistants will pull together, and the teachers should lend a helping hand and devote themselves to school duties. It would be well for them also to abandon mass-meetings and dictation in the future unless their rights are clearly invaded. They are secure in their positions and they will remain so as long as they do their work well. They can rely upon the patrons of the school to look after their interests and to resent any injustice which may be attempted, and the same patrons will just as enthusiastically resent any effort in any quarter, high or low, to introduce politics into the school management.

The board also acted wisely in reelecting Superintendent Andrews. He has now a better opportunity to show what is in him and to demonstrate the feasibility of his methods than he had when he came here a year ago, and was obliged to confront suspicion and prejudice. The way has been cleared for him. He has been given everything he asked for. His working staff is substantially of his own choosing. It is competent and experienced. His corps of teachers is a strong one and there will be a better feeling towards him. He will now be judged by the results of his work. If he raises the schools to higher standards of efficiency he will have the credit of it. If he fails to do that he should certainly retire and give place to a more successful educator. He has the opportunity to commend himself to the Chicago public, and if he is in earnest he will improve it. Now let all hands pull together and let us have an end of school scandals, whether in the schoolroom or the boardroom.

FRANCE is still shaky, but the crisis in Kentucky is over.

CAN the esteemed New York Sun let Admiral Schley alone long enough to pay proper attention to the fact that Jadam Bede of Minnesota has announced himself as a candidate for Congress?

A LITTLE girl residing near Flora, Ind., who was born with two tongues, was relieved of one of them by the surgeons a few days ago. It is believed she will be able, in course of time, to express herself with the remaining tongue.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Attractive Widow.

"When you talk like that, Mr. Goodketch, you remind me so much of my first husband!"

"Of your first husband, Mrs. Bucksome? Have you been married twice?"

"N-not yet."

Great Scheme.

"I notice," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "they have discovered that the fragrance of a good cigar is due to the presence of a bacillus, and not to the quality of the tobacco itself. It seems to me it would be a good plan to procure a few bacilli—I think that's the plural—from the genuine Cuban tobacco and see if they will grow on the Connecticut cabbage leaf."

Calmness Needed.

Doctor—"I am glad to find you so much better than you were a month ago. All you need to do now is to brace your system against a recurrence of the old trouble."

Former Patient—"I think I am sufficiently braced, doctor, to withstand a considerable shock. How much is your bill?"

One Ahead.

"Cooking school? H'mph! I suppose you've learned everything except how to bake bread, young woman?"

"Yes, sir. We don't bake bread at cooking school."

"O, you don't?"

"No, sir. We bake the dough."

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO A YEAR AGO TODAY.

1898.....June 30.....1899

[BY REPORTERS FOR THE TRIBUNE.]

Plans to advance the army outposts were made at a meeting of the Generals held at General Shafter's headquarters a year ago this afternoon. The day before General Shafter had come ashore. General Lawton and his brigadiers made a reconnoissance as far as Caney. It was decided he should take the second division and attack the enemy intrenched there, with a view to passing through the village and striking the left flank of the enemy to the north of Santiago. It was also decided at the council that General Duffield should take the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers and make a demonstration at the extreme right of the enemy's line at Aguadores at the seacoast while Lawton was turning the left. These plans were made with a view, not of taking the town, but of investing it. No considerable fighting was expected.

Lawton was to take Caney in an hour.

All of the light artillery was brought up beyond Guasimas and the army was well supplied with cartridges. The siege guns were still at Daiquiri. It was said they could not be brought over the bad roads. It was afterwards learned the sights of these guns had been lost aboard ship.

The troops were fairly well rationed this day and a supply of tobacco came in the mule wagons, which succeeded in traversing the trail.

It was on this day that General Shafter made an exploration in a buckboard. He captured the vehicle from the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Third Infantry, as I afterwards learned on meeting that Sergeant in the Leech Lake Indian Reservation during the trouble with the Bear Island Chippewas last fall.

At sundown Lawton's division took up its march toward Caney. It got as far as the Ducerot House, one mile from the village, at midnight and bivouacked. Wheeler's division of cavalry was camped just back of El Poso and Kent's division was farther back on the trail toward Guasimas. Bates' independent brigade at Siboney marched out at dark, taking the mountain trail toward the front.

It had become known that Caney was to be taken the next day, and while no one seemed to regard that as an undertaking of any consequence the spirit of the army seemed quickened as if a feeling of expectancy were prevailing. Caney was only a trifle, it was said, the army lines were to be extended and that was all, and there was speculation as to whether it would be a disappointing campaign with no fighting worth the name.

JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY JR.

It was announced as a certainty one year ago today that the battle would open the next morning, Friday, July 1.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Twentieth United States Infantry filed out of the Town of Siboney and I followed them. The valley road toward Santiago was the easiest at the start, but the hardest in the end, because of the mud and innumerable climbs. So General Bates determined to take his command by the mountain trail. It required a sharp climb of fully 800 feet to reach the mountain trail. The regiment toiled and strained up the declivity, and it took a half hour to make the ascent. The men were loaded down with a full issue of ammunition and carried three days' rations. Moreover there were horses belonging to the staff officers and these had to be coaxed and jerked across the rifle trenches which had been built by the Spaniards for the defense of the town. Lawton had routed out the enemy a few days before.

When the regiment finally reached the top of the mountain General Bates' decision to take the mountain trail was proven to be wise, for a delightful breeze brought renewed strength to the tired and overheated men. The soldiers threw themselves on the ground and were given a ten minutes' rest. A clean and comparatively level road stretched away toward Santiago. The soft treble of the trumpet brought the men to their feet and the regiment resumed its march. The air was heavy with a rich incense from the mountain foliage and only one of contemplative temperament the march was one of enjoyment.

The regiment moved along the road at a sharp clip, with five minutes' intervals for rests. As we settled down to a steady gait there was no more talking outside of the sharp commands of the officers. At 11 o'clock the regiment reached the intersection of the mountain and valley roads, the scene of the battle of Las Guasimas, where Roosevelt gained his first honors. There was the burial place of the brave colored regulars who had fallen that day. The soft light from the moon shone upon the rough headpiece which had been erected over the dead.

It was trudge, trudge, trudge for two hours more. The men conserved their strength and there was no noise outside the clanking of side arms and the monotonous tread of a thousand soldiers. At 1 o'clock the regiment reached a point within two miles of El Poso Hill and went into camp. The field had been the quarters of General Wheeler's staff a few days before. A party of Cubans had moved in after General Wheeler advanced to the front, and they had left the camp in a filthy condition. The cleanest place of all was a small section of ground where the horses had been quartered. The tired soldiers threw themselves on the ground and in five minutes the regiment was in slumber. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning the sharp note of the bugle called the men to revelle. The men shivered and swore as they donned their wet shirts and started to prepare breakfast. A few twigs underneath a tin cup of coffee and carefully nursed into a fire, and a couple of crackers served for breakfast. The white mists began to rise from the ground, and then came a long shaft of gold over the mountain tops. It was the sun of San Juan and El Caney.

JOHN M. MAXWELL.

One year ago tonight General Shafter's headquarters, off the road in the rear of El Poso Hill, was crowded by the seemingly dangerous proximity of Spanish fire. All day, along the road from El Poso to Guasimas, the little guerrillas of General José Toral, perched in tops of palm trees, had been "potting" at American soldiers with a general disregard for the Red Cross. The headquarters was pitched on a sward, surrounded with hospitals. From El Poso it was something like three miles on the maps and ten miles to walk. At sundown, Generals Lawton and Wheeler finished a conference with General Shafter, and headquarters was in a state of expectancy. The moon was well up over the mountains at 9 o'clock. Everybody had participated in the consumption of a few cups of treacherous black coffee, and had gone to "bed" with the ecstasy of it. General Shafter was in his tent on a cot, but the others were supine on backs with a layer of blanket between them and the ground, and overhead a strip of dew-catching canvas tilted to obscure the slanting moonlight. It had rained in the afternoon, and the mud was kind to one's bones. The air was rare and the suction of the mules' hoofs in the mud road was distinctly audible.

At 9:30 o'clock a sharp unison of Mauser screeches startled the camp, as only Mauser screeches could do. The sound was too heavy to be from a small body of men. The fulmination benumbed one's ears. It was certainly close. No man spoke a word. Every one rolled on the ground to see in the moonlight if any of the shots took effect in the body of his neighbor. None knew the whereas or wherefore of the firing, and every man had mental experiences that belonged to him only.

Presently General Shafter appeared half dressed at the aperture of his tent. We all listened, while the firing seemed to make a course toward the distance. Later Lieutenant Miley, Shafter's aid-de-camp, rode out of the camp on a horse into the mud road. Everybody thought him reckless. Five minutes more of firing ensued before Miley returned with a messenger from the front. The messenger said Spaniards were stumbling over their dead brothers in their anxiety to get to the trenches of San Juan, there to sleep their last sleep in that immediate vicinity.

Then the headquarters of the United States army in Cuba a year ago tonight proceeded, from 10 o'clock to midnight, to indulge in a jubilee. Camp fires were relighted, more black coffee was boiled, and General Shafter declared that he had thought the Spanish guerrillas had concentrated for an attack on headquarters, in which event the victory would have been the Spaniards'. The seeming proximity of the firing was due to three causes: the rarity of the atmosphere, the direction of the wind, and the acoustics of the hills.

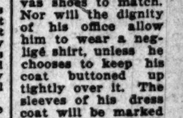
THOMAS STEEP.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

WHEN TEXAS WAS SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.—The details of an interesting piece of unwritten history are said to be in the possession of former Congressman Culberson of Texas. If the story is true it forms an important contribution to the records of the rebellion and shows how nearly Texas came to being one of the chief battlegrounds of the war. When Fort Sumter was fired on General Sam Houston was the Governor of Texas. He had been President of the Republic of Texas, and all through the ante-bellum struggle had been strongly in favor of the union. When the question of seceding from the union came up in Texas Governor Houston opposed it. He was supported by five or six members of the Legislature. But the ordinance of secession was finally passed by an overwhelming majority. At the time Governor Houston was living in the Executive mansion at Austin, a great, rambling old house. When the Legislature adjourned, after cutting the ties which bound the Lone Star State to the federal union, he secretly sent word to all the members who had opposed secession to meet him at his house. They came and met together around a big table. "Gentlemen," said the Governor, "I have a message for you from 'Abe' Lincoln. He says if the Governor of Texas will stand firm for the union and can muster any decent following he will put 75,000 soldiers on steamboats and send them down here to back us up. This word comes direct from Washington by the hand of a messenger from the President. That messenger is in Austin tonight," and, with that, Houston got up and threw open the folding doors behind his desk. Out stepped the Presidential messenger, whose identity is not known. The man from Washington sat down at the table with the others and the party debated the question almost all the night. The Texans were stanch union men, but they well knew the horrors of war. They realized that if the President's offer was accepted Texas would be made one of the main battlefields of the war; that the State would be overrun with armed men, cities destroyed, and thousands of people killed. The responsibility was more than they cared to undertake, and in the gray of the morning the party separated, the messenger going back to Washington to tell President Lincoln that the union men of Texas were not ready to invite an army of invasion to their State.

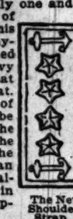
Sam Houston.

NO TAN SHOES FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.—In his new uniform, the details of which have just been arranged by the Navy department, Admiral Dewey will be a gorgeous spectacle. While on duty he will have to confine himself to patent leather or black calf skin shoes, except when he wears white trousers. In that case he can put on white canvas shoes to match. Nor will the dignity of his office allow him to wear a negligé shirt, unless he chooses to keep his coat buttoned up tightly over it. The sleeves of his dress coat will be marked by two two-inch bands of gold lace, with a one-inch band between them. Rear Admirals will have to get along with only one 2-inch stripe. The Admiral also gets the best of it in the matter of stars on his epaulets. He will have four silver stars and two anchors on each, while his inferiors in rank will have but two stars and one little anchor. Most important of all the gold lace on the Admiral's cocked hat will be two inches wide, while the heroes immediately below him will be humiliated by having their gold lace only one and a half inches wide. The victor of Manila will have gold lace on his sword belt twice as wide as anybody else in the navy is entitled to wear. As is befitting the Navy department, it has laid great stress on the Admiral's cravat. It is laid down that it must be of black-ribbed silk, and must be tied in a double bow knot. The cravat and other portions of the uniform will be sent across the water, so that the Admiral can get them before leaving Gibraltar and have time to practice in tying the bow knot before he appears in public.



The New Collar.

Admiral Dewey in His New Dress Uniform.



The New Shoulder Strap.

DEADLY KISSING BUG TRAILED TO HIS LAIR.—For the last ten days there has been a small-sized panic in Washington and other Eastern cities. Men, women, and children have risen in the morning to find their lower lips swollen out of all proportion to the rest of their anatomy. The cause was unknown until a scientist from the Department of Agriculture was put to work on the case. He finally succeeded in identifying as the midnight assailant the kissing bug, known to science as Melanolestes Picipes. The kissing bug belongs to a carnivorous family of insects that lives under ordinary conditions on the blood of other insects. It has been known before now, however, to attack animals and even man. There are over a hundred species of the kissing bug, which is also known as the assassin beetle. M. Picipes lives only six weeks, during July and August.

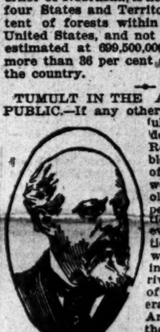
Deadly Kissing Bug, Melanolestes Picipes.

WHERE A MAN MAY HAVE THREE VOTES.—The serious riots in Belgium over the passage of the electoral bill emphasize the peculiar restrictions on voters which now exist in that kingdom. Every citizen over 25 years old, who is not legally disqualified, is entitled to one vote. When a man reaches the age of 35 he may, if he has a son or daughter and pays at least five francs house tax a year, vote twice; citizens who have certificates showing that they are graduates of Institutions of learning, or who are engaged in professional pursuits, have three votes; and the man who refuses or neglects to vote at all is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by law. No man can have over three votes. In 1897 there were 1,401,951 voters, possessing 2,141,041 votes.

M. A. Beernaert, Minister of State, Belgium.

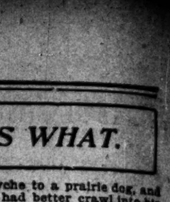
SENATOR MASON CAUSES WAR IN KANSAS.—That great lover and apostle of peace, Senator William E. Mason, will doubtless be grieved to hear that he and his pacific views have been the cause of war in Kansas. It will be an additional grief to him to know that the hostilities in the Sunflower State are not over, but bid fair to last as long as the conflict in the Philippines. About a month ago Professor J. E. Dyche, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Horton, Kas., announced that he had invited the statesman from Illinois to address the graduates of the high school on the horrors of the Philippine war. Immediately the editors of Kansas began to advise Professor Dyche that he had made a mistake. They reminded him that Professor Frederick Funston was the recognized Kansas expert on the Philippine question, and that if Senator Mason was really in favor of peace he had better stay at home. Editor Howard of the Headlight even went so far as to compare Professor Dyche to a prairie dog, and insinuate that he had better crawl into his hole before the cyclone struck him. Now Professor Dyche, like Senator Mason, is strongly in favor of peace in the Philippines, but he has objections to public criticism of his official actions. Accordingly, he went down to the Headlight office to arbitrate the matter with a revolver. Friends interfered before blood was shed, and a temporary armistice was arranged. There is danger, however, that as soon as the rainy season is over hostilities will break out afresh.

HOW THE MESSAGE FROM ANDREE WAS FOUND.—Papers from Stockholm have been received in Chicago giving the details of the finding of the latest message received from Professor Andree. It was on May 23 that two little girls, walking along the shore at Kallabjord, on the north coast of Iceland, noticed a peculiar object floating in the water. They called a peasant, who went into the water and secured it. The buoy was turned over to R. P. Riis, a merchant of Bordeyri, and Teodor Olafsson, a factor of the same place. The buoy was of cork, covered with wire. Inside was a metal cylinder two or three inches in diameter. On the lock was engraved in deep letters the words: "Andree's Polar Expedition, 1896, No. 7." Inside the cylinder were the letter from Andree and the chart of his voyage. The letter read: "This seventh floating buoy is thrown from Andree's balloon, 10:55 a. m., July 11th, 1897, about 82 degrees north and 25 degrees long., East Greenwich. We rest at a height of 800 meters. All is well."



Floating Buoy Containing Message from Andree.

UNITED STATES FOREST RESERVES.—Herr O. von der Heyde, Assessor of Forestry of the German empire, appears to have been misinformed about the alleged lack of forest preserves in the United States. He expresses himself as greatly disappointed at the failure of the national government to take an active interest in the care and preservation of the forests. For some years there has been a Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, and the total forest reservations now aggregate 40,000,000 acres. The number of reservations is now thirty, located chiefly in the far Western States. In addition, New York has State forest reservations covering several hundred thousand acres, and most of the New England and Eastern States have taken similar action. Arbor day, which originated with J. Sterling Morton when he was Governor of Nebraska, is now observed in forty-four States and Territories. The total extent of forests within the limits of the United States, and not including Alaska, is estimated at 699,500,000 acres, or a little more than 36 per cent of the land area of the country.



J. Sterling Morton.

TUMULT IN THE

TROOPS TO HURRY HOME.

NO FURTHER DELAY IN RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

President McKinley Feels That Justice to the Men Demands That They Be Brought Back to America at Once—Senator Burrows Attacks the Pingree-Alger Combination—Revenue Receipts Surpass Expectations—Experiment in Negro Training.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 29.

Under direct orders from the President, every nerve is to be strained to get the volunteer regiments away from the Philippines without a day's delay. Even the important work of sending reinforcements is to be considered secondary to the necessity of returning the volunteers. The President feels that they have been kept too long already, and is anxious to see the last man homeward bound.

Return of Volunteers to Be Hastened.

To facilitate the work, the administration has ordered transports to clear from San Francisco as soon as they can be made ready for sea, whether there are recruits ready or not. They will take reinforcements when there are any ready to sail, but after arrival will hasten back for volunteers without regard to the new recruits for Otis. The President has also authorized the purchase of two new transports, which will be put into the regular service as soon as they can be equipped. After the volunteers are retired the transports will carry back full loads of regulars, and when they are landed will return for the new volunteers.

The transport service on the Pacific is limited, and it will require sharp work to get the veteran volunteers away from the islands and supply their places with new regiments before the rainy season is over. For the next four months there will be a great procession of boys in blue and brown crossing the Pacific, and it is hoped to have over 60,000 men in the Philippines by Oct. 1.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve, although she remained in bed all day. In addition to a cold, she is suffering with a high fever, but Dr. Rixey says she will be about in a few days.

Senator Burrows of Michigan arrived here today and proceeded to attack the Pingree-Alger combination.

Burrows Attacks Pingree-Alger Combination.

"In my opinion," said the Senator, "the alliance of Pingree and Alger is a source of weakness to the latter. Pingree is not as strong in the State now as he was when I had my last Senatorial campaign. Pingree and Alger will go straight against one of the strongest and steadiest sentiments in the Republican ism of the State. I refer to the McKinley support in the State.

"When Alger intrusts his political fortunes with Pingree he becomes an anti-administration man. In Michigan it is so well known that Pingree is against the national administration that no one of any party or faction doubts it. Therefore, when Pingree and Alger join political fortunes Alger becomes actively opposed in Michigan to the administration of which he is a member.

"I have no information as to whether he will remain in the Cabinet. Neither would I attempt to say whether he can be an anti-administration man in Michigan and at the same time an administration man in Washington."

Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year under the war revenue act have already exceeded the estimates made by Mr. Dingley. At the close of business today the receipts were $271,709,281, against $189,119,192 for the same period last year. This is an increase of $102,590,089 over the previous year. It was estimated that the war revenue act would produce $100,000,000 for the fiscal year, but that figure has already been exceeded, and it is believed the figures for the fiscal year will show an increase of $106,000,000.

Revenue Income Surpasses Expectations.

Minister Strauss has notified the State department officially of the removal of the prohibition on the exportation of Turkish horses. It will be possible now to secure the genuine Arab steeds by the payment of an export duty of $24 each.

Professor William H. H. Hart, a leading negro educator of Washington, has started an enterprise on a well equipped farm of 700 acres just across the Potomac which he hopes will contribute largely to the solution of the race problem. He proposes to give negro boys a home there with a good common school education and practical training in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The farm is well stocked with horses and other live stock and every boy is to be schooled to understand thoroughly their management and care. There are blacksmith and carpenter shops and the boys are taught how to handle tools. Certain hours are set apart for study, and a well known educator of North Carolina has charge of the school, while the farm is looked after by an experienced farmer. Professor Hart is possessed with the idea that such an enterprise can be made self-sustaining, and will permit no charitable appeals for support. He said today, with characteristic frankness:

Practical Training for Colored Boys.

"I believe I can make my home successful without charity and without the taint of sectarianism. No man will be found going around with a greasy Bible under one arm and a subscription paper soliciting funds for the maintenance of this home. In fact, I have given notice that no negro preachers are wanted in that locality. I have the utmost respect for ministers, but I am free to say that sometimes a great deal of harm is done by too much preaching and by curtailing foolish frolics.

Instead of praying, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' the boys are taught to say, 'Give us good, sound grains of corn to-day in good seasons, and a bounteous harvest.' This teaches them that they must labor for what they get and that bread does not come for mere asking."

According to official reports to the State Department, Germany's investment in American railroads amounts to $180,000,000.

President McKinley is again being importuned for commissions in the provisional army, and today he was seen by a number of Senators and Representatives, who urged their friends for appointments. Little encouragement was given, however, to those who called, and it was announced that many of the appointments had already been agreed upon and civilians would not be given any show whatever. The President has decided to commission only those who saw service in the earlier part of the war and promote officers of the junior grades and non-commissioned men who have earned promotion by their conduct in the field. It is believed General Otis will have a great deal to do with these appointments, and he will be asked to make a large number of recommendations for promotions.

Recognition of Meritorious Army Service.

President McKinley takes the ground that in justice the men who have borne the hardships of the campaign in the Philippines should be given some consideration. Aside from the experience of the men who have served in and around Manila will be of value to the government, and the fact that they are acclimated will be taken into consideration.

Representative Cannon called at the White House today. He was after a commission for one of his constituents.

Upon his return to this country Admiral Dewey will be presented with an old map of Manila and Cavite, which will be of special interest to him. It is owned by a local dealer and gives a representation of the reduction of Manila and Cavite by the British fleet and army in 1762. The forces were under the direction of Rear Admiral Cornish and Brigadier General Draper, and after the fall of the place the Spaniards were compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. The position of the British fleet in the harbor for two successive days is shown, and a portion of Manila and the shores of the bay is also portrayed. The map was engraved in London in 1764 and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Map Showing Manila's Fall in 1762.

When asked about the policy of the Southern Republicans in the next House Congressman Gibson of Tennessee said: "Nothing has been decided upon. We are not so strong as in the last House. I should favor awaiting the action of a party caucus in such matters as the shipping subsidy bill. The Nicaraguan Canal is something we all want, and the time for action, we think, has come."

There is fear in the ranks of the temporary clerks of the War department, for it is said there will be a wholesale dismissal of these employés tomorrow, which ends the fiscal year. Several hundred temporary clerks have been placed in this department since the Spanish war, and a short time ago a number were dismissed to make room for those who had stronger political backing. There is plenty of money with which to continue the force, and there has been no letup in the amount of work, but it has been understood the ax will fall upon the heads of some of the innocents.

Expected Dismissal of Clerks.

The majority of these clerks are men from the regular army, who were selected because of their familiarity with the work required. The soldiers are pretty safe, as it is the policy of the government to give them preference, but those who were appointed from civil life are fearful of being dismissed. These persons have some influential backing, and during the last week Senators and Representatives have been urging Secretary Alger to retain their protégés, and in many instances favorable promises have been given. Nothing definite can be learned as to the number of clerks to be dismissed, but the entire temporary force is demoralized, and will not recover until the headsman has completed his work.

Postmaster General Smith is to make the Fourth of July oration at Omaha, and will speak the day before at St. Louis.

There is a marked decrease in the export movement of products of the field and farm. The foreign demand has fallen off and the sales of breadstuffs abroad for the eleven months of this fiscal year were $50,791,474 less than for the same period last year. There was a decrease of $5,235,619 in corn and $52,255,448 in wheat, but an increase of $3,387,335 in flour.

Decrease in Exports of Farm Products.

The exports of domestic animals dropped $8,450,468 and of cotton $21,713,040, while provisions and dairy products showed a gain of $5,350,811. It thus appears that in domestic animals, breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, and dairy products there has been a net loss in the export trade for the eleven months of $75,604,151.

While the great staples of field and farm show a large shrinkage, so far as foreign trade is concerned, the factories and the mines have nearly made good the deficit, so that the total value of the exports for the period named is $1,130,633,511, a loss of only $5,870,066 as compared with the same period last year. The balance of trade for the eleven months is $460,243,762, a decrease of $76,475,422 as compared with the same time last year. The wonderful activity in the factories suggests a largely increased home demand to counteract the losses in the foreign trade to the farmer.

Sugar imports are beginning to get back to the old level. The dutiable imports for May aggregated $9,916,921, as compared with $5,071,209 for the same month last year. For the eleven months of this fiscal year the dutiable sugar imports were $69,171,191, as compared with $38,435,149 in 1898 and $73,968,432 in 1897, thus showing that the heavy stock rushed into the country in anticipation of the passage of the Dingley law has now been absorbed, and the revenues from sugar henceforward will be larger than ever before.

Growth of Sugar Imports.

General Joe Wheeler is still wavering between going to the Philippines and becoming a candidate for Governor of Alabama. He is looking for a fight, and don't know which will pass out the better.

Before the Dingley law was passed, raw wool was free, and the importations for the eleven months ending May 31, 1897, were valued at $47,525,992. The effect of the high duty in keeping out foreign wool is shown by the fact that the importations for the eleven months of this fiscal year were only $7,395,383. At the same time the imports of manufactures of wool have dropped from $42,206,621 for the eleven months in 1897, to $12,754,573 for the same period in 1899.

Decline in Importations of Wool.

Secretary Alger has decided to continue the insular commission in office until it has finished the work now before it. This is the commission which went to Porto Rico for the purpose of making a comprehensive investigation into the affairs of that island and formulating recommendations for the establishment of a civil government. It was decided by the Secretary soon after the return of the commission from Porto Rico to disband it, but as its members were unable to finish their work they will be allowed to continue indefinitely.

Continuance of the Insular Commission.

Several important matters, such as the construction of railways, are now pending before the commission. The report of this body, the substance of which was published some time ago, is one of the most comprehensive which has been written in connection with any of the new possessions of this government. Its members grasped the situation thoroughly, and the recommendations made by them have appealed to all who have read them as a heroic remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions existing in Porto Rico.

Algeria is enveloped in a cloud of grasshoppers which are doing great damage in spite of the vigorous efforts made to exterminate them. Near Biskra 3,200 camels are employed in the transportation of inflammable material, which is being burned where deposits of eggs are found. In all parts of the colony men are at work plowing up eggs and destroying them.

ATTACK NON-UNION CAR CREWS

Mobs in Cleveland, O., Continue Disturbances on Several Cross-Town Lines.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—[Special.]—Two cross-town cars, in charge of non-union crews, were mobbed today in Newburg.

A Pearl street car, in charge of a non-union crew, was attacked shortly after noon by a crowd of men and boys at the south approach to the bridge in Brooklyn. Several men succeeded in boarding the car and demanded of the crew that they desert the car. The crew, however, fought and succeeded in driving their assailants from the car. The motorman turned on the current and distanced his pursuers.

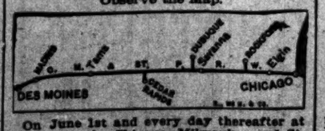
President Everett met a committee of his former employés today and listened to a series of grievances which they presented, and agreed to remedy them as rapidly as possible.

Towne and Mowatt Appeal.

Edward O. Towne and John L. Mowatt, who were sentenced yesterday by Judge Burke, Towne to a year in prison and fine of $2,000 and Mowatt to a fine of $1,500, for conspiracy to wreck the Lumberman's Building and Loan association, appealed to the Appellate Court for a writ of supersedeas. Court will take up the matter today. If granted the writ will act as a stay of sentence. Both defendants are now in jail.

DIRECT LINE TO DES MOINES.

Observe the Map.



On June 1st and every day thereafter at 6:15 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will run a first-class sleeping car from Union Passenger Station (Adams and Canal-sts.), Chicago, arriving at Des Moines at 8 a. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper until 7:30 a. m. City ticket office, 95 Adams-st.

GOVERNOR TAKES A REST.

OFF FOR SEVEN WEEKS, LEAVING BUSINESS AND POLITICS BEHIND.

Says He Feels Exhausted the First Time in His Life and Starts for the Pacific Coast—He Wants an Anti-Trust Plank in the Republican Platform—Southern Illinois Democrats Warn Cook County Colleagues to End Their Differences.

For the next seven weeks Governor John R. Tanner will let his lieutenants have the political field to themselves. He will leave the State this evening, and says nothing shall cause him to play politics or consider business while he is gone. The Governor will visit Denver, Colorado Springs, Leadville, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and the Yellowstone Park. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tanner and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Peters.

"For the first time in my life," said the Governor at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday, "I feel exhausted, and want to get away from work. I left Springfield determined to forget during my absence that I am Governor."

The Governor said that on his return he would appoint seven representative men to attend the Civic federation's trust conference. "I want to go on record," he continued, "against the trusts. The Democrats are trying to make a party issue of the question, but it is simply and purely an economic question. But the Republican party must adopt resolutions strongly condemning trusts. In some respects trusts may be a good thing. But they are throwing 35,000 traveling men out of employment. They are hurting the hotels and the railroads. Just as soon as there comes a decrease in demand for products they will throw wage-earners out of employment. Then we shall have trouble."

The Governor says there is nothing in any talk that an extra session of the Legislature may be called. During the Governor's absence Lieutenant Governor Northcott, Senator Walter Warder, President pro tem of the Senate, and possibly Speaker L. Y. Sherman will have a chance to be Chief Executive. The first two weeks in July Lieutenant Governor Northcott will be attending a convention of Modern Woodmen, and Senator Warder will be the acting Governor. If the Senator should leave the State—and he may do so—then Speaker Sherman would occupy the chair.

Democrats Warned to End Quarrels.

Southern Illinois politicians who were in Chicago yesterday told local politicians that they must settle their differences. The Immigration and Improvement delegates came to get their annual dinner at the Palmer House. Representative William H. Warder of Marion, L. O. Wendell of Vienna, Former Lieutenant Governor Joseph F. Gill, and others told Mayor Harrison that he is well thought of by the Democrats in southern Illinois. But the Mayor said he had no ambition to be the nominee for Governor. W. S. Cantrell, who was one of Governor Altgeld's Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, declared that the Democratic party outside of Chicago would not be dragged into the Harrison-Altgeld controversy. "They must settle their differences at home," he said. "Our people admire Altgeld and they think well of Harrison. Down our way the free silver sentiment is stronger than it was in 1896. The convention may add anti-trust, anti-expansion, and anti-imperialism, but first it must reaffirm the Chicago platform."

There was difference of opinion among the Republican delegates as to Governor Tanner's strength in Egypt. The Republicans took the most interest in the confirmation of a report that Judge A. K. Vickers of Vienna, Johnson County, is a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District, that Senator Walter Warder of Cairo is said to be a candidate, and, in fact, that every county in the district has a candidate.

Democrats to Meet at Sherman House.

When the Democratic National committee comes to Chicago next month it will put up at the Sherman House and hold its sessions there. Thomas Gahan, the Illinois member, has engaged quarters for everybody. It is said that Acting Chairman Stone has received a letter from Chairman Jones approving the action of the St. Louis conference in asking for a business meeting.

Alderman Helm Has a Majority.

Alderman Helm of the Twenty-fourth Ward will retain his seat in the City Council. The recount of the ballots gives him a majority of 70 over Miles J. Berry, his Democratic opponent. This total may be slightly changed by a technicality in counting, but the general result will stand.

The committee will begin on Monday to count the votes in the Twentieth Ward contest of Amos Pettibone against Frederick W. Alwart. The official returns gave Alwart a majority of 9.

PASS ON NINETY LICENSES.

Joliet Councilmen Favor Saloons, but Mayor Mounts Refuses to Sign—Crisis Due Today.

Joliet, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The City Council meeting tonight, which was expected to be a lively one over the saloon license question, proved to be a quiet affair.

There were ninety applications for licenses which were favorably passed upon. Aldermen M. S. Harney and Martin Sexton, who have been running saloons for several years, and voted for $500 licenses, have not made applications for licenses, but their bartenders' names appear instead of the Aldermen themselves.

The situation on the saloon license now stands as it has for several days, and a bitter fight is expected in the courts before the question is adjusted.

Mayor Mounts claims that he will not sign the $500 licenses and will fight the case in the courts.

The present licenses expire tomorrow night and the saloonmen do not know just what steps they will take to secure their licenses for the ensuing year.

The outlook tonight is that all the saloons will be forced by the Mayor to close until the next Council meeting, which will be Monday night, unless a special is called Friday or Saturday night.

TO ENTERTAIN CHICAGO CADETS

Toronto Citizens Plan an Elaborate Program for the Visitors from Illinois.

Toronto, Ont., June 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Chicago cadets a substantial sum was promised to defray expenses.

The Chicago cadets will arrive here at 7:30 on Thursday, July 6, and will be conveyed to their camp in High Park by special street cars. In the afternoon they will march down to the new city hall, where they will be received by Mayor Shaw and the civic reception committee.

The Toronto and Chicago cadets will spend the following Saturday in Brantford, and on Wednesday, July 12, they will visit Niagara Falls.

On the night of the 12th an entertainment will be given at Hanlon's Point, when both the Toronto boys and their visitors will go through military maneuvers and evolutions.

There will be a combined church parade on Sunday, the 9th, and some prominent clergymen will preach to the young soldiers.

Pastor and Lecturer Dies Suddenly.

Mason City, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. T. Crumrine, Presbyterian pastor here and prominent as a lecturer, died suddenly today of congestion of the stomach.

Respite for Pittsburg Murderer.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 29.—Governor Stone today respited William Hillman Jr. of Pittsburg to Aug. 6 to give opportunity for a lunacy inquiry.

One Dollar to Island Park and Return.

On July 4th the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets to Island Park (Momence) and return at the low rate of $1 for the round trip, tickets good that day only. Trains leave Dearborn Station 8 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 1:50 p. m. Returning, reach Chicago 5:40 p. m. and 9:15 p. m. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn station.

STRIKE AT PINGREE SHOPS.

Detroit Shoe Plant May Close Down Because of Controversy with Union Labor.

Detroit, Mich., June 29.—[Special.]—At noon today the employés of the turning and welt department in Pingree & Smith's shoe factory went on strike. It is expected that as soon as the unfinished work is finished the factory will shut down and that 600 employés will be without work.

The union complains that the firm has violated the wage bill by putting boys to work in place of men and has refused to agree to pay the current scale of $15 per week pending a settlement of the grievance.

Yesterday each employé was notified that the firm had returned the union stamp and that it was not necessary to pay any more dues to the union.

Frank C. Pingree declares the whole trouble to be the attempt of the union to run the establishment. He says the firm has quit using the union stamp because it was found not to be of any particular benefit. He says that the immediate cause of the present trouble is the insistence of the union that certain labor saving machinery shall not be employed in the factory.

"The machines simplify the work so that it is not necessary to retain the men formerly employed, and boys could do the work just as well," said Mr. Pingree. "I don't want to give boys the places men formerly filled before the machines were invented, but there is a law of competition which makes us do it in order to remain in the market. Out of the 2,250 pairs of shoes per day produced by the factory only 177 pairs are affected by the new machines."

FILES $845,462 TAX SCHEDULE.

Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick Makes Return of Personal Property to Board of Assessors.

Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick filed her schedule of taxable personal property with the Board of Assessors yesterday. The total valuation given in the schedule is $845,462, which does not include government bonds or stock held in organizations or associations incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Mrs. McCormick's schedule is the third highest filed by an individual under the new tax law. The other two highest are those of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, daughter of Mrs. McCormick, who scheduled over $1,500,000, and Mrs. Mary Sturges, who returned $1,200,000.

Mrs. McCormick recorded the possession of 363 shares of stock in the Merchants' Loan and Trust company as not assessable, the company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, being taxed on its issuance of shares.

The schedule of Mrs. McCormick in detail was as follows:

Two horses	$ 100
Three carriages, $500 each	1,500
Eleven watches and clocks	200
One sewing machine	25
Gold and silverware	1,000
Diamonds and jewelry	2,000
Actual money in possession	12,300
Bonds (face value being $482,100)	505,650
Shares of capital stock of companies and associations not incorporated by laws of Illinois (face value being $90,200)	117,580
Household furniture	2,000
Money loans	206,947
Total	$845,462

William Kingsley, chief clerk of the Board of Assessors, will report to the Assessors today the names of persons in all the wards from the First to the Eighteenth inclusive, who have not filed schedules. The assessments in these cases will be made arbitrarily by Assessors. Valuations will be computed on a comparison of last year's returns with deputies' estimates and reports of mercantile agencies. To the amount estimated as a fair cash value 50 per cent will be added as a penalty.

It was announced by the Assessors that the board's work is two months late, and that the complete returns of this year's assessments will not be made before Sept. 7. The law requires that the complete books be turned over to the Board of Review by July 7.

INDIANA DENTISTS ADJOURN.

Forty-first Annual Convention of State Association Concluded at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—The forty-first annual convention of the Indiana Dental association adjourned this morning after hearing the paper by Dr. Jesse Heges of Rushville on "Nitrous Oxide" and the election of officers.

The elections resulted as follows:

President—M. A. Mason, Fort Wayne.
Vice President—G. E. Hunt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—F. R. Henshaw, Middletown.
Treasurer—W. W. Mungen, Fort Wayne.

The Executive committee and Committees on Membership, Publication, Ethics, Legislation, Dental Science and Literature, and Dental Art and Invention were appointed.

CONVICTS' TOBACCO CURTAILED

Iowa Officials Decide to Limit Supply to Penitentiaries and Furnish Butter Instead.

Des Moines, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—The State Board of Control today issued an order saying: "Convicts admitted to the penitentiaries on or after July 1, 1899, and convicts who are punished by solitary confinement after that date shall not be permitted to use tobacco of any kind.

"After that date no convict shall be allowed to receive over two ounces of tobacco per week." With money heretofore spent for tobacco butter will be added to the dietary. Wardens are instructed to enforce the order.

TO INSPECT WISCONSIN HERDS.

All Cattle in State Institutions Will Be Tested for Tuberculosis by Veterinarian Clute.

Madison, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—State Veterinarian Clute has been ordered by the State Board of Control to apply the tuberculin test to all of the cattle at the nine State penal and reformatory institutions and at the twenty-six county asylums of the State, and to have all animals afflicted with tuberculosis killed. There are about 600 head of cattle at the State institutions and perhaps 2,000 at the county asylums.

COUNTING JOLIET BALLOTS.

Election Contest Over City Attorney's Position May Be Taken to Higher Court.

Joliet, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The Barr-Purkhiser election contest for the City Attorneyship is in progress.

The ballots in three wards have been recounted, and in these Barr, the Republican candidate, has gained nine votes more than given him on the face of the returns.

Should the decision of the lower court result favorably to Barr, Edward G. Purkhiser, the Democratic candidate, who now holds the office, will at once appeal the case and fight it through all the higher courts.

KANSAS WANTS TO RETALIATE.

Live Stock Sanitary Commission Decides to Quarantine Against Other Dairy States.

Topeka, Kas., June 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary commission it was decided to quarantine against infected cattle from the dairy States, particularly Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. This is done largely with a desire to retaliate against Illinois and Iowa, which have been especially rigid in quarantining against Kansas cattle.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Low rates via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until 5th, to points within 200 miles. Tickets at 95 Adams street and Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

GIVE WAR SHOW TONIGHT

FIRST REGIMENT TO RE-ENACT THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.

Preparations Complete for the Mimic Reproduction of the Famous Fight, to Be Presented at Washington Park Club Grounds—With Good Weather Proceeds Are Expected to Lift Armory Mortgage—Music and Military Sports to Prelude the Charge.

The First Illinois Infantry tonight will re-enact that crucial battle of the Spanish-American war, which a year ago tomorrow established anew the heroism of the American soldier and made the name of San Juan Hill historic. So far as accuracy in detail was practicable in the scenic makeup of the mimic battlefield, realism has been given preference over spectacular effect. The finishing touches to the battlefield, the Washington Park club grounds, were made yesterday afternoon, and the regiment will rehearse the production this afternoon.

Colonel Sanborn thinks that if the weather is favorable tonight and tomorrow night, when the last presentation of the warlike show will be given, the profits of the undertaking will pay off the mortgage on the regimental armory, for which purpose the sham battle is given.

Program to Include Sports.

The battle scene will be distinct from a program of sports and pyrotechnics which will precede it and will culminate each performance. The First Regiment Band will open the entertainment with patriotic airs. A bivouac will distribute the troops over the battlefield. Under what will be called a "truce" the soldiers will indulge in pastimes peculiar to military camp life.

The First Battalion will exhibit a ball bar exercise. The athletic sports, including a 100-yard dash in three heats and a 100-yard dash over hurdles, will be terminated by the firing of the sunset gun. Taps will follow the posting of outposts.

The approach of daylight, to be indicated by music and the setting of the lights, will show the pickets on duty. The enemy will be shown in position on San Juan Hill; messengers will arrive and depart; an American soldier will be captured, and executed by the enemy; preparations will be made for attack; reveille will sound; the alarm will be given. The formation for attack will exhibit the activity of the American soldiers in scattering Spanish pickets. American scouts will be sent out, the artillery and gatling guns will get into action, soldiers will fall into the trenches, and firing will open generally. Last of all the charge will be made and the battle of San Juan Hill will be repeated in splendid but harmless mimicry.

The fight on the summit of the hill, the taking of the blockhouse, and the raising of the American flag will be the signal for the beginning of a display of fireworks which will last thirty minutes.

Those Who Will Lead Forces.

The officers of the First Regiment will command both the American and Spanish forces. They are as follows:

Colonel—J. B. Sanborn.
Lieutenant Colonel—Frank O. Lowden.
Majors—Charles M. Eddy Jr., Taylor E. Brown, Edward H. Switzer.
Adjutant—Captain Benjamin F. Patrick.
Chaplain—Hiram W. Thomas.
Quartermaster—Captain William K. Knoch.
Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain Frederick F. Stoll.
Chief Surgeon—Major William G. Willard.
Assistant Surgeons—Captain Thomas C. Roberts and First Lieutenants S. Cecil Stanton, C. Bruce Wahl, William S. White.
Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants William J. Sanderson, Benjamin J. Moore, Percy B. Worrell.
Captains—Wallace H. Whigam, Edward J. Dimmick, Walter H. McComb, William H. Chenoweth Jr., Lee L. C. Funkhouser, James Miles, Frederick A. Brooker, Charles A. Townsend, Byron W. Peckham, Adolph J. Rosenthal, Albert F. Jr., Edward Wild, Henry Wolf.
First Lieutenants—Charles H. Warren Jr., Francis Laramie, David P. Barrett, Robert M. Ritchie, Harry Wilson, Henry Ives, Percy B. Coffin, George K. Herman, Jacob Judson, Cary T. Ray.
Second Lieutenants—Charles P. Wilkinson, Harry N. Culver, Alfred Terrell, Archibald MacLeish, John W. Clinnin, Albert E. Smith, Arthur L. Donlin, Paul A. Vaughan, Edgar B. Hart, Edmund G. Tompkins, Shields C. Colgrove.

Warns Against Bogus Tickets.

Colonel Sanborn learned last night that 1,000 counterfeit complimentary tickets to the San Juan exhibition had been printed, and for the protection of the public he issued a statement warning people that the counterfeit tickets will not be honored. They are printed on white, thin paper, and have seven lines of printed matter. Several days ago a man giving his name as M. B. Davis ordered the tickets from Moorman & Geller, 59 Clybourn avenue. The firm printed and delivered the tickets. Later members of the firm became suspicious, and Colonel Sanborn was notified.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.

Moved by Jealousy, Mrs. Kopp of San Francisco Fires a Fatal Shot and Surrenders to Police.

San Francisco, Cal., June 29.—Mrs. Charles Kopp shot and killed her husband in their home, 18 Lewis street. The only witness of the tragedy was their 14-year-old daughter.

Leaving her dead husband, Mrs. Kopp went to the home of her sister and brother-in-law and informed them of what she had done. They all returned to the scene of the crime. The brother-in-law blew a police whistle, and on the arrival of an officer Mrs. Kopp surrendered herself, saying: "I killed him because I wanted him all for myself."

Jealousy of a woman named Mrs. B. Monti, to whom Kopp was attentive and to whom he had deeded his property during his wife's absence in the East, was the cause of the murder. Several days ago Mrs. Kopp tried to have the property reconveyed to her, a quarrel ensued, and she then made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot her husband.

VETERANS ELECT F. N. BOYER.

Make Him Junior Vice Commander of the Illinois G. A. R.—He Resides at Olney.

Members of the Council of Administration of the Illinois department, G. A. R., met in Memorial Hall yesterday, and filled the place recently made vacant by the death of Nathan Smoot, Junior Vive Commander, by electing Lieutenant Fred N. Boyer of Olney, Ill., to the position. At the last annual encampment, held at Danville, Lieutenant Boyer was a candidate against Smoot for the position, but withdrew in the interest of harmony. His election was unanimous. Lieutenant Boyer served with distinction during the civil war as a member of Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Body of Edward T. Davis Identified.

The body washed ashore at Evanston on Wednesday was identified as that of Edward T. Davis, who was drowned last December off Glencoe by the sinking of the S. Thal. Winder C. Davis, a lawyer at 154 Lake street and a cousin of the man, identified the remains. Davis had been employed, up to last October, at the Erie restaurant on North Clark street as manager.

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Wabash and Madison.
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Something Extraordinary in..... **Boys' Clothing.**

For Friday and Saturday *only* we make the following extreme reductions prior to inventory, Saturday night, in our Boys' and Children's dept.

... Reductions ...

Boys' Long Trouser Suits—for ages 14 to 18 years—*$6 and $8*—*reduced to* $4.50

Boys' Two-Piece Short Pants Suits—for ages 7 to 16 years—*$3.50 to $5*—*now* $2.50

Children's Vestee and Sailor Suits—for ages 3 to 12 years—*$3.50 to $5*—*now* $2.50

Special lot children's colored blouses, for ages 4 to 7 years—*values* $1, $1.50, $2 ..... 50c

Boys' Fancy Vests, balance of our stock for ages 10 to 17 years—*regularly $2.50* $1.50

Boys' Knee Pants, all-wool—all odd lots for ages 4 to 16 years—*75c and $1.00 values* 35c

Boys' Waists, Blouses and Collars and Shields—special lot—*the 75c and $1.00 regularly* 25c

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10.

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COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 2049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments: 3 stores: 158 Illinois. 126 Dearborn. 505 W. Mad.

CUT FLOWERS AND PALMS.
A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2008.

CUTS AND ENGRAVERS.
ACME ENGRAVING CO., 157 Washington-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2582.

GARBAGE BOXES, ASH CANS, ETC.
Sanitary Steel Box Co., 55 Dearborn. Central 1874.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

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Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 194 Van Buren.

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Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

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C. H. LEECH IS SENT TO JAIL.

Judge Chytraus Takes Summary Action Against an Attorney Without a License—Appeal Taken.

Judge Chytraus yesterday sentenced Charles H. Leech to jail for twenty-four hours and to pay a fine of $25 for practicing law without a license. Leech has been admitted in Indiana and has a diploma from Judge Moran's school. He was formerly prominent in society in Crawfordsville, Ind., being a friend, it is said, of Governor Mount and of General Lew Wallace. He was attorney for Harry M. Rubel and Sidney I. Redfield in a damage suit brought against them by Thomas Noel. He failed to file an answer in time and judgment was taken by default. He was trying to get the case reopened when his right to practice was questioned. He appealed and will get out of jail shortly.

SALE OF ELKTON MINE CLOSED.

Gold Producer at Cripple Creek Passes into English Hands for a Consideration of $1,875,000.

Colorado Springs, June 29.—[Special.]—The sale of the Elkton gold mine at Cripple Creek, which has been on for some time, is officially reported. The consideration is $1,875,000. The deal was closed on the recommendation of Colorado's State Geologist, T. A. Richard, who has examined the mine for the purchasers, who are closely allied with the Venture company, that recently bought the Independence. The Elkton has yielded $2,250,000 and has paid $1,000,000 in dividends. This is the third great mine recently acquired by Londoners.

ID

MRS. YOUNG WILL TEACH.

ACCEPTS A PLACE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FACULTY.

President Harper Announces That Her Services Have Been Secured — She Will Lecture in the College for Teachers and Work in the Elementary School—Trustee A. S. Trude Resigns from the Board of Education —Protest Against Coal Contract.

Mrs. Ella F. Young will continue to be a teacher. When she resigned her position as Assistant Superintendent of the public schools and her resignation was accepted by the Board of Education Dr. W. R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, sought her services in the big institution down on the Midway. Yesterday he announced that Mrs. Young had become one of the instructors of the university.

As associate professorial lecturer in the department of pedagogy in the College for Teachers Mrs. Young will be engaged a part of the time. When not lecturing to students who wish to become teachers she will be at work in the university elementary school. The latter school, which also is a part of the university, is for the training of small children. It has not been fully planned how Mrs. Young will divide her time between the two schools. She will begin work on Sept. 1.

The College for Teachers of the University of Chicago is in the Fine Arts Building in

LOUIS C. LEGNER.
(Newly elected Secretary of the Board of Education, to succeed W. A. S. Graham.)

Michigan avenue. It was endowed a year ago by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. It has no connection with the Normal School which she more recently has established, but is an affiliated school of the university. It was opened last October and had 400 students its first year. It is regarded as one of the most successful departments of the university. It is likely Mrs. Young will be engaged the greater part of her working time with this school.

For many years Mrs. Young was regarded as one of the most proficient members of the teaching force of the public schools. She is counted among the advanced students of pedagogy and is considered eminently qualified in that branch of learning.

Design of Elementary School.

The university elementary school has been established two years. It was founded by Professor John Dewey, who wished to experiment along a line he had been thinking on for a long time, and which was considered as in advance of anything theretofore undertaken—a school which should receive a child at the age of 4 years and keep it in hand until it had grown to be old enough and wise enough to claim admission to the university. The plan provides that the child shall be studied much after the manner a microscopist studies a germ culture. In this way it is expected the natural inclination of the child for good may be learned and known and encouraged. Thus by pressing the child in study along the lines of least resistance the greatest advancement is looked for in the child's mental progress.

Mrs. Young will be one of the instructors in this school, which had seventy pupils last year and which the university faculty hopes to make one of the most important adjuncts to the university.

Alfred S. Trude Resigns.

Alfred S. Trude during the day resigned from the Board of Education, giving Mayor Harrison one more appointment to the board to make next Thursday evening, or eight in all. Mr. Trude's letter to the Mayor, after thanking him for his appointment, explains that the writer expects to be out of the city eleven of the next twelve months, and hence thinks it better that some one should be appointed in his place who can give more time to the work.

"I have served as a member of the board six years, two as President," wrote Mr. Trude, "and this service acquits me of the charge of trying to shirk the performance of a public duty."

Gossip Over Appointments.

It is taken for granted at the City Hall that the Mayor will reappoint Trustees Meier, Ireman, and Cameron; also that he will name as new members John F. Wolff, Frederick R. Babcock, and Z. P. Brosseau, and probably George Claussenius. This would leave one vacancy yet to be filled, and a story was started that in order to show there is no hard feeling remaining from the Lane contest, the Mayor will offer this place to H. H. Gross, who led the fight for Mr. Lane. Mr. Gross, however, says he has no expectation of being reappointed.

The only places left, over the filling of which there is any contest in the Board of Education, are those of Supervisor of Manual Training and principal of the Normal School. It had been supposed that William Giffin, Colonel Parker's assistant, would be named for the latter place, but Trustee Christopher has a candidate in the person of Dr. William O. Krone, recently of Kankakee, and he may be chosen. For the Supervisor of Manual Training it is supposed Robert M. Smith of the John Worthy School will be appointed, although the friends of Supervisor Beardsley still have hopes he will win out.

Louis C. Legner, elected secretary of the board, will take office on July 13. W. A. S. Graham is closing up his accounts to turn the office over at that date.

Louis C. Legner has been prominent among Democratic politicians for some time. He was for a time Superintendent of Streets under Mayor Hopkins' administration, and was once head clerk in the Probate Clerk's office. He was born in Neustadt, Prussia, in 1864, and came to this country when 6 years of age. He was educated at Troy, N. Y., and learned the printing trade in that town. He served his apprenticeship on the Troy Times, and since then he has been employed in many large newspaper printing offices. He came to Chicago in 1881, and soon thereafter took charge of a printing office. Since 1895 he has been connected with the West Side Brewing company.

Speaking of the reflection of Assistant Superintendent Lane, Superintendent Andrews said: "I believe it will make more friends for the Mayor in this city and State than anything he has done, except his stand on the franchise question."

Minority Report on Coal Contract.

Trustee Mark of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies has made a minority report on the coal contract award, in which he states that it will cost the board $10,000 extra if the contract is let as recommended by the majority of the committee, instead of to the lower bidders. The reason given by the majority for recommending the award to John T. Conery, the Anthracite-Bituminous Coal company, William Knecken & Co., and the Globe Coal company, at prices ranging from $2.05 to $2.30 a ton, while other companies bid lower, was, that the lower bidders did not have their samples at the warehouse by noon of June 19, as required by the specifications. Trustee Mark, however, says this objection is technical, as their samples were all delivered during the afternoon, while the committee did not get around to examine them until four days later.

FORMER SWEETHEARTS NOW AT ODDS IN COURT

E. J. BREWER.
[Who sues for $90.]

MRS. J. H. CURTIS, NEE SELLECK.
[Asked to return alleged cash advanced.]

FINISH COURSE AT WHEATON.

College at That Place Gives Diplomas to Many Graduates—Exercises at St. Xavier's Academy.

The fortieth annual commencement of Wheaton College was held yesterday in the chapel of that institution in Wheaton. In the class of '99 were fourteen graduates, seven young men and as many young women, who received diplomas for their four years' work in the classical, scientific, and literary branches.

Professor D. A. Straw, Secretary of the faculty, presented the diplomas, first conferring the degree of doctor of philosophy on the Rev. Dr. Hyslop of Detroit. In the class of '99 were the following:

Julia E. Blanchard, Wheaton.
Nellie M. Bond, Wheaton.
Paul B. Fischer, Wheaton.
Dora B. Gary, Wheaton.
Frank A. Wheaton, Putnam, Conn.
George A. Forbes, Winnebago City, Minn.
Harriett R. Guild, Wheaton.
Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton.
Frank E. Herrick, Warrenville.
Horace A. Johnson, Huntley, Minn.
Mary E. Kellogg, Wheaton.
Walter D. Nash, Rockford.
Mary L. Phillips, Clarinda, Ia.
Stella R. Wakeman, Wheaton.

In the afternoon the trustees elected Professor George H. Smith of St. Charles, Ill., to the chair of Latin. Professor William Greenwood resigned. A. L. De War and R. J. Bennett of Chicago were reelected trustees and a committee of five was appointed to nominate a successor to the late Timothy Hudson of Kalamazoo, Mich., as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The college has enjoyed a prosperous year and President Blanchard anticipates even a greater attendance next year. During the year a fully equipped gymnasium was added to the college buildings. Efforts will be made during the vacation to increase the endowment by $100,000.

In addition to the class of liberal arts graduates were given diplomas in the commercial, art, and conservatory departments of the institution.

Professors R. C. Mullenix, Elliot Whipple, and D. A. Straw are planning for a geological survey in the Rocky Mountains. Efforts will be made this summer to examine fossils and other geological specimens in the interest of the college.

Exercises at St. Xavier's Academy.

The fifty-third annual commencement exercises of St. Xavier's Academy, 2834 Wabash avenue, were held in the afternoon in the Academy Hall. Archbishop Feehan, Bishop Dunne of Dallas, Tex., and many other priests and laymen were among the guests. An elaborate program was given. Archbishop Feehan presented the diplomas, medals, and crowns to the following seniors:

Charlotte Higgins, Sarah C. Foote, Katherine L. Gillam, Mayme M. Hudson, Mary M. Bouscaren, Mollie A. Stack, Georgia G. Shippy, Frances O'Shea, Stella M. Heaney, Loretta M. Crowe, Mary J. Sweeney, Elia G. McAuley, Alyce B. Meade, Essie J. Mercer, Maribelle McMahon, Margaret E. Farrell.

After the exercises, from 5 to 7 o'clock, a reception was given the visiting clergy.

STERILIZED MILK FOR THE POOR

Northwestern University Settlement Resumes Its Sale in the Sixteenth Ward—How It Is Prepared.

The sale of sterilized milk to the poor of the Sixteenth Ward has been resumed for the summer by the Northwestern University settlement. The project was launched last summer and proved so satisfactory that it has been revived with the return of hot weather. Led by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the women of the settlement have been carrying on a war against germ-infested milk for over a year. Now comes the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption, which to morrow will begin working for an ordinance to inspect all milk and prevent the sale of that found to be tuberculous.

The purified milk, which is sold to all who seek it, is prepared in this way: Every morning the supply, fresh from the country, is placed in bottles, which are sealed with sterilized cotton. Then the bottles are submerged in water and boiled for forty minutes. Then they are allowed to cool and are ready for sale. The milk, once sterilized, will keep for a great length of time. If placed in a refrigerator, the women of the settlement say, it will remain sweet for weeks, even in summer. The sterilizing process makes no noticeable change in the taste.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Margaret Barnett and Mr. Henry Page Guyton—Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Barnett and Mr. Henry Page Guyton, formerly of New York, took place yesterday evening in the chapel of St. James' Church, the Rev. Father McGuire performing the ceremony. The only attendants were Miss Josephine Coughlan and Dr. Buell S. Rogers, and the wedding was private. Mr. and Mrs. Guyton will go to Michigan for a few weeks and on their return will reside with the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Barnett, 3137 Michigan avenue.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Bacon Pickett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Pickett, to Professor Andrew Alexander Bruce of the University of Wisconsin, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 334 Thatcher avenue, River Forest. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Pickett the wedding was a quiet one. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. P. Anderson of Grace Episcopal Church, Oak Park. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Glenn Pickett, as maid of honor. Professor and Mrs. Bruce left for Paw Paw, Mich., where they will spend the summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Mitchell, 50 Astor street, and Mr. James E. Bartlett of Evanston.

The Glenview Golf and Polo club gave a musical last evening, preceded by numerous dinners.

A lawn fête will take place on Tuesday evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Among the entertainments will be a vaudeville performance, fireworks, and dancing at 10 o'clock. Those on the committee are:

Mrs. James W. Nye,
Mr. W. T. Graham,
Mr. A. H. Shubert,
Mr. D. W. Ross,
Mr. C. D. Peck,
Mr. Hamilton Dewar,
Mr. George B. Ross,
Mr. W. M. Leeds,
Mr. Frank J. Hubbert,
Mr. John H. Palmer,
Dr. Ira D. Isham,
Mr. G. G. Getz,
Mr. A. McNeill,
Mr. John F. Hazen,
Mr. E. F. Cost,
Mr. C. B. Roberts,
Mr. Frank Barbour,
Mr. James F. Peavey,
Mr. E. S. Skillen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hannan of Evanston will sail for Europe on July 19.

Mrs. D. Benjamin and family of Kansas City, Mo., are at the Chicago Beach Hotel for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sosman, 570 West Congress street, have gone to their summer residence at Lake Bluff, Ill.

Mrs. Charles M. Greene and Miss Alice Greene of New Orleans, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. M. Patterson during the last month, will leave today for Canada, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, formerly of this city, is now in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Harold S. Peck and the Misses Peck, 3 Tower court, who sailed on Tuesday for Europe, will spend the summer at Dinard, on the coast of France, where Mrs. Peck has taken a villa.

Mrs. Orlando Smith of the Lexington will go to Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie, next week. In August she will join Mr. Smith at the seashore and they will spend some time at Magnolia, Mass., and Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Myron K. Bettis and Miss Marjorie Lardner, 4240 Drexel boulevard, will leave on Saturday for New York and will sail next week for Europe, to be absent three months.

Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka.
Is a most delightful place to spend all or a portion of the summer. Excursion tickets now on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

In the Music Room.

"PAULINE, I've been looking for you all night. I recognized the roses. You tall women are bewilderingly alike tonight."

"Are you sure you know me now?"

"Perfectly sure, my cox. You're eyes are black behind your mask. Your voice—I would not know that, either, but there's a certain air about you—a carriage of the head——. Pauline," he drew nearer, "does she wear my roses?"

"Yes."

"Has she danced much with Grey tonight?"

"Yes."

"Does she care for him?" quickly.

"She hasn't discussed the question with me." This with fine scorn.

"You aren't a bit like yourself. Not a bit sympathetic, Pauline," he drew her to a couch. "I've got to confide in somebody. You remember the night I met her, just a week ago. Did she ever tell you she had met me, or some one like me?"

"Never."

"She never speaks of me?" in a disappointed tone. "Do you care to hear about it, Pauline? You sit there like a mummy, or answer in monosyllables."

"Yes," came from behind the mask. There was a suspicion of laughter in the soft voice.

"Well," he began, "a year ago I was spending a few days in an hotel on the continent—no matter where. It was rather a lonely place, and the day was dull. I wandered down a corridor and into a concert room. A grand piano stood open, and sheets of music were scattered about. I picked up a gay little waltz and played it through. When I finished, a girl who had evidently been standing in the doorway approached me. She was tall, with a manner imperious enough for a Princess, and she looked every inch of one in her costly furs and velvet hat.

"'Have I kept you waiting?' she asked, quickly. 'I'm sorry. What shall I sing?'

"Her manner took so much for granted I knew instantly I was mistaken for some one else, but I was not tempted to quarrel with fate.

"It was such a piquant adventure. The girl was beautiful. Explanations were bores and awkward. So, in spite of a strong desire to laugh, I sat down to the piano, and, assuming a professional air, picked up the music that lay before me. It was the grand serenade—Schubert's. I have never heard it more beautifully sung.

"Her voice was marvelously sympathetic. I had, as you know, passed unscathed through a good many seasons, but I went down before those conquering eyes. Pauline, you'll never believe it, but I swear I left that room and went straight to the singing master she believed me to be and paid him six times over to let me impersonate him for a month. She had told me she would remain that long and would like to keep up the lessons.

"My dream ended abruptly. One morning I came, as usual, to find her gone. There was a little courteous, if chilly, note, saying they had been called to America by the illness of a near relative. Inclosed was the money for the lessons. I had absolutely no trace of her. I did not even know the town she lived in. I went down the street. There seemed suddenly nothing left to do—nowhere to go.

"A handsome, dark-eyed boy I had often seen passed me. I tossed him the money and laughed at his delight. So it ended. A week ago I met her here—your guest. She gave no sign of recognition. I haven't had a ghost of a chance—she is always surrounded. But tomorrow I will see her. Do you think she can care for me, Pauline?"

"Yes."

"You do?" eagerly. "Why? Why, Pauline?" still more eagerly.

"Because—because——" he read the answer in the tender, smiling face from which she slipped the mask.

An hour later she told him that a letter, bearing his address and dated from an American town, had one day fallen from his pocket in that old music-room across the sea. Picking it up she had found the familiar hand of a friend. Further convinced by the postmark she had written her friend of the adventure and received a photograph she immediately recognized.

But not until her wedding journey some six months later did Mrs. Howard confide to her husband in strictest confidence that all her plans were changed and she came South unexpectedly because of a telegram that ran: "My cousin, James Howard, is spending a few weeks with us."—New York Evening World.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Although Prince Albert of Belgium cannot be said to have created a great impression here during his stay in the United States, and conveyed to those who were brought into intercourse with him the idea that he was of a pedantic turn of mind, yet there is no doubt that his American trip has had the effect of imparting to him a breadth of mind, and a progressiveness that is calculated to prove of considerable advantage, not only to himself personally, but also to the people of Belgium, when he ascends the throne.

Thus he may be said to be the first heir apparent to a European throne who has accorded recognition to the Socialists and who has had the good sense to meet them on a footing of friendliness.

There is at the present moment a provincial exhibition in progress at Ghent, and one of the most interesting features of the exposition is the section devoted to the industries of what is known as the Vooruit, the most important Socialist cooperative concern in the kingdom, possibly in the world. When it was arranged that the Prince was to visit the exhibition it was naturally taken for granted that in view of the hostility of the Socialists to the monarchy, the future King would avoid and keep away from the Vooruit show. The Prince, however, declared on reaching Ghent that he intended to see everything, and on arriving at the entrance of the pavilion occupied by the Vooruit exhibit, and finding the Socialist leaders present, he walked straight up to them with his hand extended and a most friendly smile on his face, asked them to conduct him through their department, and congratulated them most warmly on its success, manifested a most friendly interest in their explanations as to the aims of the association, and before leaving made a little address of thanks for the welcome which he had received, during the course of which he referred in a eulogistic manner to the good accomplished by the two founders of the Vooruit—namely: Bevoren and Anseele—two Socialists, who had been most bitter in their hostility to the monarchy, and finally withdrew after shaking hands all round.

It is worthy of note that the Cabinet Ministers and the Bishop of Ghent, who formed part of the royal escort, remained outside the Vooruit section, and held no intercourse whatsoever with the Socialist leaders. The Burgomaster, however, accompanied the Prince throughout his inspection.

Of course, there are some people who are of the opinion that the Prince was lacking in dignity in thus according recognition to the foes of his throne, and of capital. Others again find fault with the Socialists in showing undue subserviency to that royalty which they are so fond of denouncing. But the majority of sensible people take the ground that the episode redounds as much to the credit of the Prince as it does to that of the Socialist leaders, and that it is certain to be productive of good results.

It is not necessary to point out here the extraordinary contrast between the attitude of Prince Albert and that of the various sovereigns of Europe, notably Emperor William, who is never tired of threatening to crush and to stamp out socialism in his dominions. In fact, Socialists are regarded everywhere as the foes of capital, of the classes, and in particular of monarchy. The spectacle, therefore, of an heir to a throne shaking hands and exchanging most friendly courtesies with Socialist leaders is as unique as it is unprecedented. In fact, the only thing that bears the least analogy thereto is the action of the Prince of Wales, another up-to-date scion of royalty, who whenever he passes through Marseilles on the occasion of his annual visit to the south of France invariably drives off to pay a friendly call to his old professor of French, who is now one of the Socialist Aldermen of the City of Marseilles.

Prince Romald Giedroyc, who has just died at Warsaw, and who is styled in the cable dispatches as having been a pretender to the throne of France, and the last descendant of the royal French house of Valois, was one of the most enormously fat men that I have ever met. Totally bald, and having lost a number of his front teeth, which he did not have artificially replaced, he could scarcely be said to have presented an attractive appearance.

With regard to his alleged political and literary salon at Paris, it was shunned by Russians and Poles alike, as he was generally suspected with being affiliated to that department of the Russian police which is intrusted with the duty of watching over the subjects of the Czar in foreign countries.

A Pole by birth, he was one of the first of his countrymen to ask for and to obtain an honorary post at the court of St. Petersburg as Chamberlain, the result being that the Polish aristocracy denounced him as a renegade, while, as indicated above, the Russian aristocracy looks upon him as a spy.

His wife, or, as she is now, his widow, is the homely and misshapen daughter and heiress of the great Russian army contractor, Brevern, who realised such a big fortune in the Turko-Russian war of 1877 at the expense of the unfortunate Russian soldiers. The money of the Princess apparently endowed her with attractions denied to her by nature, and for a time her name was much associated with that good-looking and elegant Baron Nolden, formerly connected with the Russian Embassy at Washington and likewise an Imperial Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Prince, who was a philosopher and dependent on his wife's money, treated the Baron as his best friend, the consequence being that the three were generally seen together.

On one occasion all three were in the waiting-room of one of the greatest specialists at Berlin. The place was crowded, and the Princess became impatient at the long delay. At length Baron Nolden, noticing that a patient and her male escort were being admitted out of their turn, questioned the reason of the butler, who informed him that it was because the man in question happened to be a doctor—a case of professional etiquette.

"But I am a doctor, too," said Nolden, impulsively, hoping thereby to put an end to the delay. The result was that a moment afterwards the Princess was ushered into the great man's sanctum out of her turn on the strength of the Baron being a doctor. Both the butler and the specialist insisted, of course, that Nolden should enter with her and take part in the consultation, a most embarrassing state of affairs, seeing that he was not a doctor of medicine but merely a doctor of law—that is to say, possessed of the ordinary degree that every young Russian obtains on graduating from a university. It used to be the Prince himself who told the story about his wife and her cavaliere servante with much gusto, and he was wont to declare that he had never seen a man with such embarrassment and dismay portrayed on his features as those of the Baron during his interview with the specialist.

The Prince was at one moment a candidate for the crown of Bulgaria, his pretensions, however, being derided by the Russian government, and he was of all men the most persistent applicant and hunter for orders and decorations, even his enormous figure being inadequate to afford place for all the stars and crosses that he possessed.

He claimed to be descended from that Princess Mary Gledroyc who married the French Duke of Anjou on the latter's election to the throne of Poland. After reigning only a few months over the Poles, the Duke learned that his elder brother, King Charles IX. of France, was dying. Accordingly he hastened back to France, ascended the French throne on his brother's death as Henry III., resigned his Polish crown, and abandoned his Polish wife, coolly marrying a member of the Guise family. The wife whom he had thus deserted in Poland bore him a son, and it is from this son, who bore his mother's name, that the Prince claimed to be descended.

That Henry III. was married to a Princess Gledroyc is a matter of history. But as to whether the Prince was a descendant of this union it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. At any rate it is only of late years that he put forth any pretensions in connection with the matter, and he certainly never dreamed of making any mention thereof during the brief period that he was connected in an honorary capacity with the Russian Embassy in London.

Society Wedding in Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—A large number of society people returned to town this morning for the wedding of George Lyman Paine, second son of Robert Treat Paine, to Miss Clara Adelaide May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William May, which was solemnized at Trinity Church today at noon. Mr. May, the bride's father, returned from London for the wedding, and gave her in marriage. She was gowned in white satin, simply fashioned with a lace yoke in the bodice.

SUED BY FORMER FIANCE.

MRS. J. H. CURTIS ASKED TO REPAY E. J. BREWER'S COURTING COSTS.

He Broke the Engagement and Now Demands Reimbursement for Money Paid for Perfume, Condensed Milk, Cab Rides, and Sundry Other Things —Love Letters Read in Justice Dooley's Court to the Great Amusement of Spectators.

The suit of a man for reimbursement for $90 spent on his former sweetheart during courtship, the sum having been expended for perfume, wine, paper, condensed milk, bathbrush, cab rides, and other things, amused a large number of fashionably-dressed spectators in Justice Dooley's court yesterday afternoon. Numerous love letters were read, and the former sweethearts looked daggers at each other as they listened. Justice Dooley took the case under advisement.

The plaintiff is E. J. Brewer, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and heir to a large estate in Dixon, Ill. Defendant is Mrs. E. Curtis, wife of Dr. John Henry Curtis, of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, living at 46 South Wood street. When Mr. Brewer was courting her she was Miss Eva Selleck of Knoxville, Ill. She was formerly a member of the faculty of the Dixon College. She also taught in other institutions, and took part of a course in oratory at the Northwestern University.

Mrs. Curtis is a handsome, refined young woman, and the looks of disgust and contempt which she cast on Brewer as his love letters were read would have withered some men, but the plaintiff was equal to the occasion and he wore a smile of good humor throughout the proceedings.

Plaintiff's Guardians Strict.

Brewer is a handsome man, broad-shouldered, dresses in the latest style, and looks like an athlete. His home is at Ashton, Ill., where his father is said to be wealthy. The present suit, he says, is the result of the strictness of his guardians. He says he spent money lavishly on his intended wife, but every cent he had to account for to his father or guardians. The suit, he says, is not for presents which go with courtship, but is for money advanced to the young lady and for articles purchased for her for which she had promised to pay him. A list of these articles, which the woman says were presents, was submitted to the court, and the reading of it caused much merriment among the spectators.

Brewer and Mrs. Curtis met in Dixon College, where he was taking a business course. They became engaged. After finishing his course in the Dixon Brewer came to Chicago and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Later Mrs. Curtis, who was then Miss Selleck, entered Northwestern University. During their residence in Chicago much of their time was spent together.

Brewer Breaks the Engagement.

Brewer found that between his studies and love making he was a busy man. He could not do them both justice and decided to break the engagement, and explained his reasons to the young lady. She accepted the turn of affairs and their friendship was kept up until one day she was taken ill and appealed to her former lover for assistance. He called in Dr. Curtis to attend her. The doctor watched her daily as she grew stronger and then discovered that she was in love with her. Last April Dr. Curtis took her to Geneva and on the 26th of that month they were married.

Brewer in the meantime continued his studies, and recently made up his mind that accounts between himself and his former sweetheart should be settled. He had made efforts, he says, to collect some $90 or more he claimed to be due him, but without success, and finally brought suit.

Swears She Owes Nothing.

The defendant and her husband both went on the stand and swore they were not indebted to the plaintiff. Then the reading of letters began. The first batch was written during the engagement and contained lines of love. Then followed another batch, in which the defendant in the present suit referred to Brewer as a base deceiver and other things.

One of Brewer's letters said he would die without her, that he had foolishly been jealous, and would forever be good. In one letter he referred to her as his darling little girl and suggested that she let him be her doctor. At the time she was ill.

Brewer an Ardent Lover.

"I can cure you," he wrote. "No doctor or medicine can do you any good." Then came a lot of poetry, and the letter ended with a joking threat to kidnap her.

In other letters Brewer gave his opinion of Dr. Curtis, her husband, and wrote that he intended to dig a grave in front of her window in which to bury him, offering to deliver a eulogy for the occasion. The letter stated that Brewer would then erect a placard to the memory of Dr. Curtis, with the following inscription:

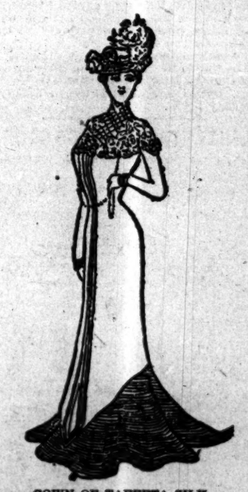
Here lies John Curtis. He never did me any good.

Brewer submitted letters written by the defendant in which she said she had been hypnotized by him and she despised him.

"I was asleep on the porch," she wrote, "when you hypnotized me. However, I have awakened and you had better practice on idiots. Hypnotism works like a charm, but you can congratulate yourself that you were not in my presence at the awakening. If you were you would have seen my eyes flash. Hypnotist, hypocrite, base deceiver, heaven was not made for such material. Hope you will die as soon as possible."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Any one who thinks that taffeta silk has had its day and ceased to be makes a mistake. It will be long before anything is found that will take the place of the taffeta or the foulard silk for summer wear. In this princess gown no attempt is made at a girdle or belt. The dress is of taffeta silk, falling over an underskirt of the same material. The underskirt is closely stitched. About the shoulders a band if lace is drawn, threaded with narrow black velvet ribbon and united under a knot of the ribbon. The yoke is formed by diagonal bands of the velvet crossing one another. A dainty touch is added in the rosettes of the black velvet on the lace where it falls over the sleeves.



GOWN OF TAFFETA SILK.

Adulterated Radishes.

Even radishes are adulterated now in Berlin. They are dipped into aniline dye to make them look fresh and pink.—New York Sun.

Important Change in Wisconsin Central Train Service.

Commencing July 3d the Waukesha Special, now scheduled to leave Chicago at 5 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays, will be run daily, except Sunday, and returning, arrive Chicago 8:55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Safer to invest money in diamonds than in some banks, easy terms. Lotlis Bros., 105 State.

TALK OF A GLOVE TRUST.

Chicago Parties Interested Deny Knowledge of the Scheme Proposed at Gloversville, N. Y.

Gloversville, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—It is asserted here that Ovington Ross of Hall, Ross & Co. of Chicago, and C. E. Payne, representing the American Savings and Trust company of Chicago, have completed the plans for the glove trust. It is to be known as the National Glove company, and to have a capital stock of $20,000,000.

It is proposed to concentrate the glove industry in this county, although it is stated the heavy work will be done in Chicago.

[President Potter and Cashier Chapman of the American Savings and Trust company professed complete ignorance of the deal yesterday, and asserted positively the American Savings and Trust company was in no way interested in it.]

Trenton, N. J., June 29.—[Special.]—The Mexican Coal and Coke company was incorporated with the Secretary of State here today. It has a capitalization of $5,000,000. The concern is organized to purchase or acquire coal, oil, and gas properties and collieries within the Republic of Mexico. The incorporators are James P. Gardiner, New York; Oscar Bergstrom, San Antonio, Tex.; John L. Eliot and Howard Dutcher, New York; Charles M. Clark, New Brunswick; James H. Dewey, Hoboken; and E. V. Frothingham, Brooklyn.

Articles of incorporation were also filed by the Asphalt Company of America, with a capitalization of $50,000,000, to do a general asphalting business. The incorporators are S. F. Tyler, E. A. Ballard, James Hay, and George H. Huhn of Philadelphia, and James C. Young of Jersey City.

ENDEAVORERS PLAN THEIR TRIP

Illinois Delegates Will Leave for the Detroit Convention on Next Wednesday Morning.

The Chicago delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Detroit next week met in the First Methodist Church Building last evening to perfect plans for the trip. They will leave on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in a special train over the Michigan Central railroad. The Illinois delegates from outside of the city will follow in two trains over the same road at 10 and 11 o'clock. The Chicago delegates will number nearly 600 and the attendance from other parts of the State is expected to bring the total up to more than 1,000. The Illinois delegation will be quartered at Windsor, Ont. The State badge is made up of the crossed English and American flags. Railroad tickets will be placed on sale July 5. The Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, who are delegates from Australasia, were present at the meeting.

Pain's World's Fair Fireworks
Cost no more than cheap stuff. Main store, 17-19 River-st. At wholesale prices.

EDUCATIONAL.

SUMMER SCHOOL,
For public school pupils wishing to review 6th, 7th, and 8th grade or high school studies; also business, shorthand, and typewriting courses. Will begin June 26, at Athenæum, 24 N. Van Buren-st., July 5. This school is cordially indorsed by the principals and teachers of the public schools and city authorities. Call or write for particulars.
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GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Theodore L. Sewall, founder; May Wright Sewall, principal. 18th year opens Sept. 26. Prepares for all colleges, admitting women; 16 instructors; music, art, gymnasium. Write for prospectus.

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PUBLIC BANQUET HALLS AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS
DINING ROOM, Table d'hote, $1.50
RESTAURANT, — — — A la carte
Incomparably the finest hotel cuisine in London. The best selection of wines ever offered.
700 BEDROOMS — 300 SALONS
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Studied elegance and comfort apparent throughout the whole hotel.
Cable Address: "Cecilia," London.
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LONDON
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WESTERN.

WRITE TO GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT C. & W. M. R'y, Grand Rapids, Mich., about
COTTAGES AT CHARLEVOIX FOR RENT
(OR FOR SALE).
One with large living room, dining-room, kitchens, two bathrooms with running water (hot and cold), water closets, and perfect drainage; 6 sleeping and 1 servant's room, electric lights, furnished complete for housekeeping; $400.00 for the season.
One with all other facilities as above but with 3 bedrooms and 1 bathroom; $350.00 for the season.
Write for rates of fare and rates for board at the
Michigan Summer Resorts
REACHED VIA THE
WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.
Through sleeping Cars Chicago and St. Louis to Charlevoix, Petoskey and Bay View.

BEAUTIFUL WINONA.
WINONA LAKE, INDIANA.
An ideal Summer Resort. $300,000 expended on Improvements. Complete sewerage. 300 feet above Lake Michigan. 110 miles east Chicago, main line Penn. R. R. 94 medical springs. Walks, drives, boating, fishing, bathing. High-class entertainments every evening. Rates: The Winona Hotel, $8.50 to $12.00 per week; The Inn, $6 to $8 per week; The Homestead and the Garfield, $5 per week; The Cafe, $3 per week. Tents rented cheap. For full program address H. C. DICKEY, Secretary and General Manager, Winona Lake, Ind. Special railroad rates on all roads in Central, Southern, Western associations.

AVERY BEACH RESORT
SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., NOW OPEN.
Cool and delightful place on the east shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer, twice daily, from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted, and complete modern arrangements. Terms $8 to $12 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

KAYE'S PARK HOTEL,
LAKE GENEVA, WIS.
Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. R'y. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR K

TRUST STOCK IS TAKEN.

A. E. STILLWELL ANNOUNCES ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE IN.

Guardian Trust Will Open in New York Life Building About Aug. 1—Figures of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust on May 1—Electric Vehicle Stock Allotments to Be Made Today or Tomorrow—Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions have now been received for the full amount of stock of the Guardian Trust company, which A. E. Stillwell is to establish in Chicago. This trust company is to be known as the Guardian Trust company, and is a continuation of the present Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Trust company of Kansas City. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Trust company has a capital of $1,250,000, and the capital is to be doubled. The increase in capital, amounting to $1,250,000, was offered for subscription partly in Chicago and partly in England and Holland. Mr. Stillwell announced yesterday no more subscriptions would be received, as the money already offered exceeded the increase in stock.

The Guardian Trust company will begin business between Aug. 1 and Aug. 10. The banking room on the second floor of the New York Life Building, fronting on Monroe street, has been secured for the trust company. The officers and directors of the concern have not yet been announced, except the fact Mr. Stillwell will be the President. A number of the present officers in Kansas City will be connected with the company after its removal to Chicago, but there will be a number of Chicago men who will serve on the Board of Directors. John W. Gates, John Lambert, William Edenborn, and a number of other men associated with them in the iron business are among the subscribers to the new issue of stock. The company will do a trust business, giving particular attention to promotions, but it will not do a general banking business.

Showing in Statement of May 1.

The balance sheet of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust company on May 1 showed stocks and bonds on hand amounting to $1,900,000 and bills receivable of $983,645, against which there were bills payable of $822,946. The company owns real estate, including three office buildings in Kansas City which are put down at a valuation of $625,012, and there are mortgages on this real estate, including the Exchange Building, of a total of $392,352. In addition to its capital stock of $1,250,000 the balance sheet shows surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and reduced values, amounting to $1,240,610. The company will start in business in Chicago, therefore, with a capital of $2,500,000 and a surplus of $1,250,000.

The report made on May 1 shows dividends paid during the seven years the company has been in business amounting to $424,015. The following are some of the essential figures given in the report on the business of the company for seven years.

Dividends paid	$424,015.00
Profits on securities bought and sold	929,166.24
Profits on securities handled	850,000.00
Profits on real estate owned	203,971.44
Commissions on sales of real estate and on real estate loans for others	141,490.90
Dividends and interest income on securities owned	824,145.33
Trustee's fees in various trusts	527,569.83

Electric Vehicle Stock is Taken.

Allotments of stock of the Chicago Electric Vehicle Transportation company have been delayed owing to the illness of Samuel Insull, the President of the company. Mr. Insull has been confined to his home all week by reason of the injuries he received by being run over by a cab last Saturday. While these injuries were not serious they have prevented his attending to business. He expects the allotment of stock will be completed today or tomorrow. Of the $20,000,000 of stock one-half was subscribed for in the East, the remaining half being held for local subscription. The subscriptions which have been received have been in excess of the amount offered. Only $10.00 a share is to be paid in, one-half on allotment and the remainder on Oct. 2. There will be paid in in all therefore only $2,000,000. It is expected the first electric cabs to be put in service in Chicago will reach here in the autumn.

The stock market yesterday was strong at the opening, but there was a recession toward the close, which affected many of the active securities. The weakness at the close was due in part to the advance in interest rates in New York, which in the last hour advanced to 6 per cent. There was considerable selling of stocks after the announcement was made of dearer money. The grangers were all strong and active. They suffered, however, a reaction toward the close. There was a great deal of buying yesterday for foreign account, and this was given as the cause for the strength during the morning session.

Strawboard Prices Are Maintained.

Reports from the different strawboard companies indicate the scale of prices put in effect by the American Strawboard company some time ago is being adhered to by the outside concerns. The demand for strawboard is good and this has helped to keep up prices and prevent cutting by the independent mills. The American Strawboard company has started a factory at Tilton, Ill., which has been idle for some time, and another at Lima, O., is to be put in operation shortly. This is considerably in excess of the company's output. The owners of the independent mills have an agreement among themselves by which they are to take a certain share of the output. The further engagement of gold for shipment on Saturday and the appearance of higher rates for call money were also calculated to check business activity. The market retained its firm undertone, and although many stocks made net losses for the day the general list did not show substantial recession.

A further weakening of sterling exchange followed the continued heavy buying of stocks in this market for London account. Offers against these purchases were offered liberally, and in some banking quarters it was the belief that the European buying of American stocks will stop the gold movement. Toward the close, however, it was reported that another $1,000,000 will be engaged for shipment on Saturday. Once more the industrial stocks were neglected and the standard railway shares received the bulk of the attention. The strongest features were the grangers, of which group Rock Island was the leader. That stock got up to 117¼ and held its advance remarkably well, despite the professional raid in the last half hour. Both Burlington and St. Paul acted well, the former selling at 125½ and the latter at 130⅝.

Louisville was quite strong early in the day, getting up to 71⅜.

The local traction group was conspicuously active today, and although heavy profit taking brought about declines in Metropolitan, Manhattan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, it was again evident that insiders of all three properties are the most confident bulls on them. In Manhattan there was Metropolitan buying, and in Brooklyn Rapid Transit the insiders took large lots.

Sugar trust was decidedly strong early in the day, but sold off with the general market in the last hour.

The advance in call money to 5½ per cent today was not generally expected, although, in view of the gold exports and the arrangements for July disbursements, it was altogether natural. The liberal offerings at the higher figure today were, however, most encouraging, and indicated that 6 per cent, or even 5 per cent money cannot long obtain under present conditions.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The stock markets showed the effect of continued profit taking today. It was considered a foregone conclusion that this should prove to be the case, and most of the traders came to the boardroom this morning bearish in sentiment.

The approach of a triple holiday, coupled with the week's sharp advance in prices, was considered sufficient reason for a reaction. The lively buying after the opening for London account seemed for a time to refute the position of the bears, but later in the day when this demand had been satisfied and an announcement was made of a $2,000,000 gold shipment to go out on Saturday, in spite of the low price for sterling exchange, the bears gained renewed confidence and the market sagged away without much interruption until the last. There is a contradiction difficult to explain in the facts that the needs of the London money market are responsible for the drain of gold from New York, with its deleterious effect on stock values in this market, while the buying for London account, in spite of the money stringency there, was about the only factor of strength in the New York market this morning.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the bank has succeeded in increasing its stock of gold only about $800,000 during the week, while the demands upon it by the money market, incident to the Stock Exchange settlements, have resulted in the mentions in an expansion in its loan of over $26,000,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is thus reduced from 42.44 to 37.59 per cent, a striking change in view of the widely expressed uneasiness in England over the present low stage of the bank's gold reserve. The fall in British consols of 5-16 of 1 per cent yesterday is ably connected with the state of the bank's reserve. That the return did not have a greater effect on the London stock market was probably due to the reassuring opinion of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed last night on the subject of the reserve of the Bank of England.

The local stock market, owing to the sustaining effect of the buying for London account, fared pretty well in spite of the unfavorable influences taking incident to the approaching holiday, the depressing effect of the gold announcement, the flurry in call money, and the strong probability that the disbursements of July dividends and interest may not be reflected in the money market for a considerable period after July 1.

The profit taking was conspicuous in New York Central and Manhattan. The former shows a net loss of a point and the latter nearly 2 points. Consolidated Gas rose at one time 5 points on rumors of a settlement of a local gas war, but reacted again. The industrials and specialties generally were heavy, including Sugar, the Tobacco stocks, and the city traction group. Louisville, Rock Island, and Western preferred, Rock Island, Atchison preferred, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred were conspicuous exceptions to the general weakness.

The bond market was generally strong, the Erie and Colorado and Southern issues being prominent.

Total sales, par value, $1,900,000.

United States 2s and the 3s advanced ¼ and the 5s ⅛ in the bid price.

Money on call firm at 2¼@6 per cent; last loan 6. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487⅞ for demand and at 483¼@483¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, 486@487 and 488@489. Commercial bills, 485¼.

Silver certificates, 60½@62.

Bar silver, 60¼.

Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 439,104 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	June 29. Close.	June 28. Close.
Amn. Sugar	40,400	155¾	153⅜	153⅜	154¾
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	118
Amn. Tobacco	4,600	124¼	120¾	121	121¾
Anaconda	1,600	53	52	52	53
Amn. Cotton Oil	500	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼
Amn. Malt	100	19	19	19	19
Am. Tel. & Cable	10	104	104	104	104
Amn. Tin	100	34½	34½	34½	34
Atchison	7,100	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Do pfd	26,100	73¾	71¾	72¾	73¾
Amn. Hoop	200	53	53	53	53
Do pfd	300	98	98	98	98
Balt. & Ohio	1,000	84	83¾	83¾	84
Col. Ind. pfd	150	44	43¾	44	44½
Do 2d pfd	150	18	17¾	18	18
Amn. Steel & W	3,100	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
Car Foundry	500	18	17½	17½	17
Do pfd	700	62¼	61¾	61¾	61¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	43,900	71½	69¾	71½	71¾
Balt. & Ohio	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
Do pfd	2,600	71¾	70¾	71	71
Amn. Smelting	600	86¾	85	86	86¾
Do pfd	600	85	84	84¾	84¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	141	141	141	141
Brunswick	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Chi. Term	1,400	16	15	15	15½
Do pfd	200	47	47	47	46½
C. B. & Q.	16,500	135¼	134½	134¾	134¾
C. & N. W.	1,500	161½	160¾	160¾	160¾
C. M. & St. P.	23,100	130¾	129⅝	129⅝	130
Do pfd	300	170	169½	169½	170
C. R. I. & P.	33,900	117¼	116	116¼	116
C. St. P. M. & O.	300	107	106¾	106¾	107
Do pfd	300	180	180	180	180
Canada So.	800	56	55½	55½	55¾
Ches. & Ohio	2,100	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	77	76¼	76¼	76¾
Do pfd	250	101	100	101	101
C. R. I. & P. N. J.	2,000	118¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
C. & E. I.	1,000	97	96	96	96
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	6,300	186¾	184¾	187	184¼
Chi. Traction	800	36½	35¾	35¾	36¼
Cont. Tobacco	8,600	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Do pfd	1,350	79	78	79	79
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	200	54	54	54	54¾
Cont. Iron	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
Cent. Pac.	100	53½	52¾	52¾	53½
Del. & Hud.	300	114	114	114	114
Del. Lack. & W.	200	180	180	180	180
Den. & R. G.	1,800	23	22¾	22¾	23
Do pfd	2,500	78¾	77¾	77¾	78¾
Brie 1st pfd	100	58¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Erie 2d pfd	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
F. & P. M.	400	93	93	93	93
Fed. Steel	3,200	84¾	83¾	84	84¾
Do pfd	1,100	81¾	81¼	81¼	81¾
Gen. Elec.	100	30	30	30	
Homestake	100	30	30	30	
Illinois Central	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
Lake Shore	1,000	194	193	193	193½
Louisville & Nash.	10,100	71½	70¾	71¼	71¾
Lake Erie & West	100	18	18	18	18
Do pfd	100	72	72	72	72
Lead. Coal	100	21	21	21	
Lead. Iron	100	21	21	21	
Manhattan	47,800	125	117¾	117¾	119¾
Mexican Central	1,000	19	18¾	18¾	19
Mich. Cent.	100	109	109	109	109
Minn. & St. L.	500	74	73	73	74
Moz. Cent. (Ltd.)	30	13	13	13	13½
Missouri Pac.	10,800	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Mex. National	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Minn. & St. L. pfd	500	55	54½	55	54½
Do 2d pfd	10	34½	34½	34½	35
Nor. Pac.	3,500	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	300	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
N. Central	11,200	104¾	103¾	104¼	104¾
Norfolk & W.	3,000	34¼	33¾	33¾	34¼
Do pfd	7,100	70¾	69¾	70	69¾
North Amn. Co.	1,500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
N. Y. Ont. & W.	1,900	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
National Lead	1,700	30	29	29	30
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,450	14	13	13	14
Do 1st pfd	100	51	50	50	51
Do 2d pfd	100	31	31	31	
N. Y. Air Brake	25	150½	150½	150¾	150¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	18	215½	215	215	215½
Nat. Steel	300	50	49¾	50	49
Do pfd	300	94	94	94	94
Ont. R. & N. pfd	200	45	45	45	45
People's Gas	4,900	120¾	119½	119½	120¾
Penna. R. R.	8,100	133	132¾	132¾	133
Pac. Mail	4,400	49¾	48¾	48¾	48
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	94	94	94	94½
Do pfd	100	85	85	85	
Pac. Coast	100	51	50½	50½	51
Pressed Car	100	31	31	31	
Do pfd	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Pullman	50	190	190	190	190
Reading	3,100	19	18¾	18¾	19
Do 1st pfd	5,100	61¾	60¾	60¾	61¼
Do 2d pfd	1,000	34¾	34	34	34
Quicksilver pfd	1,500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Southern Ry.	2,100	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	5,800	62	61¼	61¼	61¾
St. J. & G. I.	100	17	17	17	17
Southern Pac.	3,500	33¾	32¾	33¼	33⅝
Silver Bullion	5,000	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
St. L. & S. F.	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Do 1st pfd	3,900	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Do 2d pfd	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¾
St. Paul & Dul.	200	101	101	101	102
Do pfd	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
S. F. Dist.	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Disp. Dist.	100	80	80	80	
Texas Pac.	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron	5,600	65	63¾	63¾	64¾
Third Ave.	300	130¼	130	130	130¾
Twin City	1,600	67¾	66¼	66¼	66¾
Union Pac.	5,300	42¾	42¼	42¼	43¾
Do pfd	4,700	77¾	77	77	77¾
U. S. Rubber	200	53¾	53	53¾	53¾
U. S. Leather pfd	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Union Bag pfd	300	77	76¾	76¾	77
Wabash	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do 2d pfd	600	24½	24¼	24¼	
Wabash pfd	2,000	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
Western Union	300	95½	95	95	95¼
Wis. Cent.	7,100	21¾	20¾	21	21¾
Do pfd	300	60	59½	59½	60¼
Wheeling & L. E.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do 1st pfd	700	53	53	53	53

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	42
American	136	Fargo	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	101	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¾
U. S. 2s, cou.	101	U. S. old 4s, coup.	112¾
U. S. 5s, reg.	112¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 5s, coup.	113¾	U. S. 5s, coup.	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	125¾	U. S. new 4s, coup.	125¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	125¾	Dis. of Col. 3.65s.	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

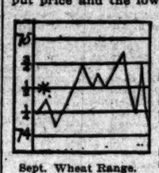
$100000 Atch 4s	103¾@103	$10000 Man con 4s	103¼
	103¾@103	10000 Mex Int cons	
163000 do adjmt	84¼@84¾		84¼@84¾
6000 do 1st 6(2)s	103	20000 M K & T 2s	68
5000 Ann Ar 4s	85	2000 M K & Tex 2s	60
1000 Amn Spir 5s	90¼	2000 M L & W 6s	115
1000 Bkln Un Gas		5s	125¼

GRAIN MARKETS NARROW

APPROACH OF HOLIDAY AND AN IMPORTANT DELIVERY A FACTOR.

The Wheat Market Hinges on the Spring Wheat Outlook — Primary Receipts Heavy, but Exceeded by Clearances — Foreign Markets Are Indifferent—Corn Sells Off on July Liquidation — Clearances Heavy—Provision Carrying Charges Widen.

It only took the announcement of an increase in stocks of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to check the best rally of the day yesterday and to close September wheat at put price and the low point of the session.



Sept. Wheat Range.

One of the early features was the relative strength of July wheat. There was some shipping business, although the cash people said the best demand was from interior millers. The buying of July wheat by elevator people, however, was sufficient to fractionally narrow the discount. The weather map showed favorable conditions, Liverpool and foreign markets generally were indifferent, the Price Current was bearish, and primary receipts were heavy at 787,000 bu. The foreign crop situation seems to have gone into the background, along with the prospects of winter wheat in this country, and the market is speculatively hinging on the spring wheat outlook. The relative strength of Minneapolis and Duluth early was taken as confirmation of the recent reports of damage by excessive rains. Minneapolis reported flour sales on Wednesday of 49,000 brls, with one-third for export. September wheat had sold as low as 74½c early, but had gradually worked up to 74¾c bid. There were no particular reasons assigned for the quiet reaction, in which September wheat declined to 74½c, and later on eased off to 74⅛c. The trade is not heavy and is of the usual anteholiday character. There is no disposition to make new contracts until the Fourth of July holiday is out of the way. Clearances of 791,000 bu were, for the first time in a number of days, greater than the total primary receipts. The Northwest had 311 cars, against 535 a week ago and 13 a year ago. Local receipts were 122 cars, against 5 the same day last year. Liverpool was unchanged on spot wheat and ½d to ½d lower on futures. Berlin was off the equivalent of 1¼c and Paris was 5 to 10 centimes lower. The Liverpool market showed the unusual carrying charge between July and September of nearly 3c a bu.

July Corn Pressed to Sale.

The corn market was heavy, with free liquidation of July. The difference between July and September widened out to 1½@1¾c. There was a great deal of changing, but the July liquidation was the pit feature. Patten was credited with some buying through brokers. Clearances were conspicuously heavy at 806,000 bu, but Liverpool was off ¼@⅜d. Local receipts were 1,023 cars, with 1,000 estimated for today. The shipping demand is indifferent. The close for futures was practically at the low point, and a net decline of ¾@1¼c. The best early buying of July was by shipping houses, notably Nye-Jenks.

In provisions the packers exerted themselves to widen the carrying charges. The trade was principally in changing, with the market narrowed by the approach of the holiday season and an important delivery day. Shipments of lard and meats were heavy. Liverpool was again lower on hams. Receipts of hogs at Western markets were 79,200, against 76,800 a year ago.

While July oats were weak and lower, the other deliveries, September and May, were fairly firm and just about maintained Wednesday's prices. The narrowing of the July-September spread to 2¾c, about ¼c less than it has been ruling, was about all there was in the market in the way of a feature. Shippers took some July, but the demand was not brisk. Crop reports were generally favorable. Receipts were 449,000 bu, as compared with 169,000 bu on the corresponding day last year. Shipments were 353,700 bu, against 51,500 bu a year ago. Slightly easier conditions prevailed in rye, September selling 1c off at 58c, and July at an equal decline at 59½c. No. 2 on track sold at 62c and to go to store at 60c. The barley tone was strong, mixing grades selling at 30½@40c generally and spring barley at 41c; malting was nominally 42@43c. Timothy seed was more freely offered, but transactions were light. August was $2.57½ asked, September $2.50 asked, and October $2.42½ bid. Nothing was done in clover seed. The flaxseed tone was about steady, and the market moderately active. No. 1 Northwestern ranged from $1.06@1.06½, and July $1.02⅝@1.03, September sold at 97c, closing 96½c. October sold at 90c to 89½c, closing at 96c. There were 4 cars here, 3 at Minneapolis, and 10 at Duluth.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady but little doing. Winter wheat patents quotably $3.65@3.75; straights, $3.35@3.45; special spring brands, $4.35; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $3.10@3.30; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.30@2.45; white rye, brls, $3.00@3.10; dark, $2.85@2.95.

BRAN—Quiet; sales on track, $11.00.

WINTER WHEAT—Little doing; demand chiefly speculative. Sales free on board: No. 2 red, 73¾c. Colorado wheat, free on board, No. 2, 73c.

SPRING WHEAT—Easy, with little doing. Sales free on board: No. 4, 68c; No. 3, 71@73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅛@74½c. Billed through: No. 4, 67c; No. 3, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c.

CORN—In liberal supply, fair demand, and easier. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 34@34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34⅜@34¾c; No. 2 white, 34¼@34¾c; No. 3, 33½@34c; No. 3 white, 33½@34c; No. 3 yellow, 34@34¼c; No. 4, 32@33c; no grade, 28½c. On track and free on board: No grade, 26½@33c; No. 4, 30@33¾c; No. 3, 34@34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34¼@35c; No. 2 yellow, 35@35¼c; No. 3 white, 34@34¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 30@32c; No. 3, 33¼@33¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@33½c; No. 2 yellow, 33¼@33¾c; No. 3 white, 32¾@32½c.

OATS—Generally heavy and easier. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 25½c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28c. On track and free on board: No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 4, 25¼@25½c; No. 4 white, 26¼@28c; No. 3, 25¼@25¾c; No. 3 white, 27@29c; No. 2, 26@26¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 24¾@25¼c; No. 4 white, 26@27¼c; No. 3, 25@25¾c; No. 3 white, 26¼@28¼c; No. 2, 25¼@25¾c; new No. 2 white, to arrive first half of July, 23¼c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and generally lower. Cash lots mess pork, $8.15@8.20 for regular and $7.40@7.50 for old. Lard, $5.00@5.02½ for choice and $4.82½@4.85 for old. Short ribs, $4.55@4.85, according to weight.

HAY—About steady. Receipts, 738 tons; shipments, 81 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.25; No. 2 timothy, $9.50@10.00; not graded timothy, $9.00@10.50; choice prairie, new Kansas and Nebraska, $10.00; No. 3 prairie, $6.50; No. 4 prairie, $5.50; not graded, prairie, Indiana, $5.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Offerings light. Pork brls, 82½@87½c; lard tierces, $1.10@1.15.

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS—Steady; $1.26.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

J. P. Holly, a young man who has for several years been a clerk in the office of J. G. Steever & Co., in the Rialto Building, is said to be a defaulter. Mr. Steever said yesterday: "I do not know the amount of my losses, but they are comparatively small. From present appearances they will not exceed $5,000, but as an investigation of the books is now going on it is impossible to more than approximate the shortage. Nothing will be made. It is simply a case of misplaced confidence. Young Holly has been in my office several years, and I believed him perfectly honorable. My suspicions were aroused when I discovered the small amounts of money I was either paying out or receiving, and the large number of trades on my books, which would not settle. The next discovery was a number of trades for which no memorandums were turned in, and the fact that one irregular trade was being made to offset the other. Mr. Holly has disappeared, the office was notified Saturday afternoon. He is said to have left the city. It is estimated that local stocks of provisions will be reduced during the month at the close of 50,000 brls of pork and increases of 28,000 tcs of lard and 1,500,000 lbs of ribs.

Broomhall cabled that there is a probability of the speculative grades of wheat in Liverpool being raised. No. 2 hard may be dropped.

The Board of Trade offered and featureless, September wheat sold moderately from 74½c and 74c. Puts on September sold early at 73¾@73⅞c, with some trade at 73⅝c straight, and then off to 73⅜@73½c. The close was about 73¾c. Calls ranged from 74½c to 74⅝c. On corn puts were 35@35¼c and calls 36@36¼c.

Minneapolis says country receipts are showing a marked falling off everywhere, and the general expectation seems to be that Northwestern marketings will be lighter from now on.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 1,000 cars; oats, 265 cars; hogs, 24,000.

Prime says: "Corn reports from eastern Nebraska show that after the present run of corn is over, unless prices increase materially, the movement will be shut off completely. A vast amount of cribbed corn has gone out of the State during the last ten days. Oats are just beginning to head out, and complaints of lodging are general."

The Price Current says: "Winter wheat harvest far advanced. Kansas indicates somewhat better results than anticipated. Otherwise no evidence of notable change. Quality generally good. Spring crop continues generally encouraging, not brilliant. Corn in more promising position, but not franchised for the time of year in general average; stand good; plant healthy. Oats maintaining encouraging promise."

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed June 30, 1898.
July	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	79
Sept	74⅛	74⅜-¾	74⅛	74⅛	68½
Dec	76¼-⅜	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛-⅜	68½-¾

CORN.

July	34½	34-¼	33⅞-¾	33⅞	31¼
Sept	34⅜	34-¼	33¾-¾	34-¼	32¾
Dec	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼-⅜	33

OATS.

July	24⅞	24⅝	24½	24½	21½-¾
Sept	25¼-⅜	25⅜-½	25⅛	25⅛	22
May	25¾-¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	22¼

MESS PORK.

July	8.32½	8.20	8.17½	8.17½-20	9.45
Sept	8.42½-5	8.42½	8.37½	8.40	9.65

LARD.

July	5.07½	5.07½	5.00	5.00-2½	5.32½
Sept	5.20	5.22½	5.17½-20	5.17½	5.45

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

July	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.70	5.32½
Sept	4.90-2½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½	5.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	0	0	4
Spring wheat	26	63	8	107
Corn	571	774	194	1,539
Oats	37	212	53	302
Rye	3	2	0	5
Barley	7	7	3	10
Totals	328	864	290	1,452

Inspected out—107,791 bu spring wheat, 287,088 bu corn, 390,099 bu barley.

PRODUCE NOT COMING FREELY.

Smaller Showing of Some of the Articles Makes Steady Prices.

The South Water street story yesterday was based largely on light receipts, such comparatively small quantities of farm produce coming in that the street in a general way was well cleaned up. All the berry list was in a good, healthy demand, but without special feature. The exception to the general rule was in tomatoes, of which there was a fairly large supply. In most instances former high prices were shaded a trifle. Green peas and sweet corn were in good demand at steady prices.

Quotations on round lots are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, c'y, ex.	17¼@18c	Firsts	14@15c
Firsts	15¼@17c	Seconds	12@13c
Seconds	13½@14c	Extra, 1st mark.	12@12½c
Dairy, fancy	15@16c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	6@8c	Dressed turkeys	7@8c
Chickens	10¼@14c	Chickens	9@9½c
Broilers	12@16c	Ducks	8@9c
Geese, doz	83.50@4.00	Geese	6@7c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Racine, doz	20@30c	Mushrooms, lb	25@35c
Home gr'n, case	50@55c	Mint, bch	25c
Beets, home grown, doz	20@30c	Hothouse, doz	$1.00
Beans, pea, new	$1.12½	Onions, gr'n, bun	5@7c
Medium	$1.05@1.06	Selected bulbs, bu	20@25c
Wax, bu	90c@$1.00	Triumphs, new, brls	$1.40@1.50
Cucumbers, home grown, doz	15@25c	Scheibel, brls	40@60c
Hothouse, doz	20@25c	Pieplant, bunch	6@9c
Cauliff'r, crates	50@75c	Radishes, lil.	10@15c
Cabbage, St. Louis crates	50@55c	Spinach, lil. tubs	75c
Cairo, small crts	40@50c	Tomatoes, Tenn.	
Cairo, lge crts	90c@$1.00	Culls	30@40c
Green peas, 1½ bu sacks	50c@$1.75	Illinois	60c@$1.00
Lettuce, hd. tubs	10@15c	Sweet corn, bu	50@75c
		Sacks, 10-15 doz	25@75c

FRUITS.

Apples, Spies	$3.50@5.50	Cherries bl'k, gr'd	$1.50
Baldwins	$3.00@4.00	Plums, Cayman, 4-bskt crt	$1.00@1.25
Western	$3.00@4.00	Plums, Japan, 4-bas. crate	$1.50@2.00
Strawberries, 16 qts	75c@$1.75	Cherries, Royal Ann, 10-lb	$1.50@1.75
Cts	75c@$1.75	Peaches, Tex., 4-bas. crate	60@80c
Ch'ries, 16 qts	50c@$1.15	Black raspberries, 24 qts	90c@$1.00
Currants, 16 qts	50@75c	Blackberries, 24 qts	$1.00@1.50
Gooseberries, 24 qts	90c@$1.00	Red raspberries, 24 pts	90c@$1.40
Blackberries, 16 qts	$1.00@1.25	Cal. peaches, 20-lb box	$1.00@1.25
Cal. peaches, 20-lb box	$1.00@1.25	Apricots, 4-basket crate	$2.00@2.25
Apricots, 4-basket crate	$2.00@2.25	Gems, Miss., ½ bu	40@75c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1899.	Receipts. 1898.	Shipments. 1899.	Shipments. 1898.
Apples, brls		328	32	153
Beans, bu		401	200	1,486
R. Corn, lbs	13,600		1,350	23,380
Butter, lbs	69,251	615,756	428,302	521,067
Cheese, lbs	193,455	340,462	122,037	137,979
D. Fruits, lbs			8,500	111,270
Eggs, doz	7,380	6,565	2,388	2,847
Hay, tons	738	506	31	80
Hides, lbs	197,570	246,090	316,026	484,744
Grass, lbs				2,000
Potatoes, bu	20,007	27,779	1,

TALK OF WATER POWER.

CANAL QUESTION DISCUSSED AT CIVIC FEDERATION ROOMS.

Engineers Give Figures on Cost of Installing a Plant at Conference Held to Gain Information on the Subject—Francis B. Badt and City Electrician Ellicott Are Heard—Latter Sees Saving for Chicago in Using This Force for Street Lighting.

The disposition of the water power of the drainage canal was the subject of a long conference in the rooms of the Civic federation yesterday afternoon, in which civil engineering opinions were balanced with electrical views and the ideas of the Drainage Commissioners and others were considered. No effort was made to deduce any conclusion or to arrive at any result. It was merely a search for information. The balance of the expressed opinions was rather on the side of delay.

William A. Giles of the Civic federation was chairman of the meeting. Francis B. Badt, an engineer, gave an exposition of a plan to transfer power to the city. City Electrician Edward B. Ellicott also worked out a plan, and presented a table of figures based upon the city's limitations in using the power for electric lighting purposes. President Boldenweck of the Drainage board and Trustee B. A. Eckhart presented the two differing views in the board, and Judge O. N. Carter spoke on the legal aspect and also gave his personal view of the matter. Among the others present were Drainage Trustees Carter, Jones, Mallette, and Braden, Chief Engineer Isham Randolph, President Franklin H. Head and Secretary R. M. Easley of the Civic federation, H. B. Wickersham, O. D. Allen, S. S. Greeley, J. L. Lombard, W. W. Case, R. R. Baldwin, and William Sooysmith.

A number of estimates were made on the cost of installing a water power plant and the cost of delivering the power in the city. Mr. Ellicott made the statement that the city could pay the sanitary district $13 a horse-power a year at the water wheel and light the city as economically as is done at present.

Trustees Eckhart and Jones became involved in a heated discussion as to the stand the former had taken in the board meetings concerning the proper settlement of the question, and the debate continued until Chairman Giles intervened. President Boldenweck lent a hand in the controversy for a moment.

Figures Given by F. B. Badt.

The first speaker, after Chairman Giles had stated that the purpose of the meeting was to shed some light on the situation and the means for solving it was Francis B. Badt, a civil engineer. On a blackboard he drew a rough diagram of a complete plant, and explained the electrical and financial details as he went along.

Starting with a basis of 100 horse-power at the waterfall he deducted 20 per cent for loss in the water wheel, leaving 80 horse-power. In the electrical generator, he said, four more horse-power would be lost. On the wires for conducting the current and in the transmuters at either end the remaining current, he said, would lose 10 per cent, leaving 68.4 horse-power. After leaving the substation for supplying a group of consumers there would remain but 65 horse-power, and 12 per cent more would be consumed en route, leaving but 57.2 horse-power for actual use by the consumer. In other words, to deliver 100 horse-power it would be necessary to start with 175 horse-power from the waterfall or 140 from the wheel.

The whole cost of creating a horse-power and delivering it from the water wheel to the substation, excluding the harnessing of the power and the securing or rental of a right of way, he said, would be $54. Wires carrying the high potential of 40,000 volts, which he advised, would be dangerous, he said, and should be run over a sole right of way.

The equipment necessary to supply 20,000 horse-power, excluding as above the harnessing and right of way, he estimated would cost $1,080,000. Distribution of the current from the substations to the consumer would cost $20 a horse-power, or $400,000, exclusive of the consumers' motors. In round figures he estimated such a plant would cost $1,500,000.

Figuring on a unit of a horse-power, he estimated the interest, depreciation, repairs, running and other expenses, would cost $12.25 a year. Assuming that the sanitary district was paid $10 a horse-power a year, it would make each unit cost the consumer, including the loss in transmission of $4, a total of $26.25.

Ellicott Sees Saving for City.

City Electrician Ellicott said it would require 16,000 arc lamps to light the present built-up city and figured that 14,000 horse-power would be required to furnish the current. With steam each horse-power now costs the city $34.37 a year, he said, but with an enlarged and improved plant he believed this could be reduced to $27. He estimated that it would cost the city $3,180,000 to utilize the drainage canal for power, including dams, rotary transformers and everything. From figures on this basis, he deduced that the city could afford to pay $9 a horse-power a year at the water wheel or $15 at the power-house without exceeding the present expenses. This would have the additional advantage of turning the expenditures back to the taxpayers instead of paying it to outside individuals.

Boldenweck Says City Must Bid.

President Boldenweck said the trustees would not consider any plan for water power which would conflict with making the channel a navigable waterway. He thought that was their first duty. He said it was strange, if the city was sincere, that it had allowed so much time to be wasted, but that it now has an opportunity to bid for the power, the same as any one else.

Eckhart Against Long Lease.

B. A. Eckhart said he held it a poor policy to turn the power over to any one for a long term at the present time. He believed it should be developed and utilized by the people of Chicago. He, too, would vote against any plan that would interfere with navigation. He read a mass of data on the cost of water power, and gave as his opinion that, delivered in Chicago, the drainage power would cost about one-half as much as steam. He advised the speedy completion of the channel and said it would then be possible to find out what they had for sale.

Judge Carter on Legal Points.

Judge Orrin N. Carter, formerly attorney for the board, said he doubted if the board had any power to build a water power plant, or if the Legislature could give them power. He said there was no doubt but that the city had the power to go ahead and build it. He did not believe the board should prejudice the future for a small sum.

The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

OPPOSE HEALTH AGITATION.

State Farmers' Institute Officials Deny the Danger from Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive board of the State Farmers' Institute last night resolutions were adopted condemning the agitation over tuberculosis in cattle. The farmers deny the probability of the transmission of disease from animals to man and state that their position is supported by eminent medical authorities.

The offer of a Chicago society to furnish a lecturer for farmers' institute meetings was declined.

Mount Vernon was selected as the place for holding the annual State meeting of the institute on Feb. 22, 23, and 24.

Pennsylvania Wife Murderer Hanged.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 29.—Joseph S. Hollinger, a self-confessed wife murderer, was hanged today in the Dauphin County jail. The couple had separated and Hollinger tried in vain to effect a reconciliation before he committed the crime.

Tacoman Editor Drops Dead.

Tacoma, Wash., June 29.—Vincent Ryan, editor of the Tacoma News, dropped dead this morning in a restaurant.

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Wabash will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip as follows: To stations west of Chicago, 200 miles, July 1 to 4; to all stations between Chicago and Detroit, July 3 to 4; return limit of all tickets, July 5. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

WILL ENFORCE PURE FOOD LAW.

T. S. Chapman Says if He Accepts Appointment He Hopes for Assistance of All Illinois People.

Arkansas City, Kas., June 29.—[Special.]—T. S. Chapman, who is in the city today, is receiving many congratulatory messages today upon his appointment as Pure Food Commissioner of Illinois. To a reporter he said:

"If I accept the appointment I will give my best efforts to carry out the wise and wholesome provisions of the law and expect

THEODORE S. CHAPMAN.
[Appointed Pure Food Commissioner by Governor Tanner.]

the coöperation of all who have the health of our people at heart.

"It is too soon for me to speak of plans for the conduct of the affairs of the office."

Ex-Senator Theodore S. Chapman, who has been appointed Illinois Pure Food Commissioner by Governor Tanner, is not known to the grocers of Chicago. The wholesale grocers are, however, pleased that the commissioner has been appointed, for they say that it will take some time for him to prepare for the work which commences a year from now.

The grocery men are all in favor of the pure food law, though they advocate the passing of a national pure food law which will take the place of the many and diversified State laws which now exist. Representatives of different wholesale grocery firms when seen yesterday gave the following interviews:

N. A. Dean of Sprague, Warner & Co.—Our firm is heartily in favor of the pure food law and we believe that it is an excellent law for both the people and ourselves. We should prefer, however, that the various State laws relating to food be replaced by one uniform national pure food law.

John Sexton—We are certainly in favor of any law that will prevent the adulteration of goods, and are certain that the work of a pure food commissioner will prevent much of it. We would prefer a national pure food law.

Representatives of the firms of Reid, Murdoch & Co., H. R. Eagle, and Franklin Macveagh & Co. also expressed themselves as being in favor of the law, but as preferring a national pure food law.

NEW BOAT ON ITS FIRST TRIP.

The Illinois Takes a Party of Invited Guests to Manistee—Begins Regular Run Saturday.

The new passenger steamship Illinois of the Northern Michigan line left for Manistee yesterday afternoon with a party of invited guests in charge of General Manager Seymour of the line and J. P. C. Church, secretary. On Saturday the steamer will begin its regular run to Mackinac and Cheboygan.

The Illinois was built at South Chicago at a cost of $250,000. It is 240 feet over all and has already shown considerable speed in the run from South Chicago. The cabins are handsomely finished in hardwood, and every possible convenience is provided for the passengers.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were easy at 2 cents to Lake Erie. Charters: To Buffalo—Pabst, Toltec, Mistec, corn; To Midland—Hesper, oats. To Sarnia—Kalkaska, 4cents. Fryer, oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—Coal has been paid on a number of ore carroes from the head of Lake Superior to Lake Erie. The marked advance brought out considerable tonnage, which has been displaced below that figure today. Vesselmen cannot force the Escanaba rate up, and a number of vessels on the docks are chartered at 85c. The coal rate to the head of Lake Superior is 40. No charters are reported, as all the business is being done secretly.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Plankinton, Case, Pickands, Clint.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Hadley, Marina, Marcia, Milwaukee. Cleared—Kearsarge, Escanaba; Marion, Manistee; Onoko, Port Huron.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—New Orleans, Montcalm, Wright-Light, Chester, Salmon, Grace, Our Son, Duluth. Coal—Britannic, Elfin-Mere, Gogebic, Montcalm, Chicago; Fedora, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Departed—Mohegan, Illinois, Canadian and consort, Lake Erie, lumber; Arabian, Fort William, light; Negaunee, Venetian, Santiago, Buffalo, general; Auburn, Buffalo, flour; Roman, Parry Sound, flour; Gilchrist, Fulton, Kirby, Hartnell, Craig, Lake Erie, ore.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—McGregor, 9:50 last night; Briton, 11:20; Starke, 5 a. m.; Owen, 1:50; Pridgeon, 12:30 p. m.; Governor Smith, 12:40; Frost, 1:40; Cormorant, Norris, 2; Kalkaska and consort, 4; Rust, 5; Boston, James, 7:40; Ramapo, 8:30. Down—Saranac, 2:15 a. m.; Nevada and consort, 6:30; Monta and consort, 7:40; Corona, 10:20; St. Paul, 1:40 p. m.; Appomattox, Russia, 2; Lehigh, 3:40; Marquette, 6:30; Lafayette, Grecian, 7; Board of Trade, 8:40. Wind west, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—La Salle, Uganda, 9:40 last night; Shirley, Prague, 10; Vulcan, 11; Presque Isle, 11:50; Maritana, 4:30 a. m.; Andaste, 6:30; Castalia, 8; Republic, 10; Colgate and consort, 2 p. m.; Superior, 3:30; Kanawha, 4:30; Bielman, 5; Fay, Cobb, 5; Nasmith, 5:30; Fayette Brown, 8; Corelia, 7:50; North Wind, 8:30; Wayne County, Russell, 10:30 last night; Bartlett and whalebacks, midnight; Oblebay, 12:30 a. m.; Kalkaska, Freyer, Griffin, Chicago, 2:10; Alva, 2:30; Frontenac, 3:15; Parks Foster, 4; Wallula, 6; Cornelia, 7; Wade, 7:30; Zenith City, 8:20; Gilbert, 9:50; Mariska, Malta, 10:40; Lagonda, 10:50; Leagel and consorts, 11:30; Lockwood, 12:20 p. m.; Schuck with Lyon [arrived], 1:20; Conestoga, 2; Elphicke, Iman, 2:40; Tom Adams, 3; Cambria, 5:40; New York, 6; Panther, 6:20; Choctaw, 7:20; Oliver, 7:30. Down—Miami, Fostoria, 9 last night; Interocean, 9:25; Arizona and consorts, 11:20; Sheriffs, Mowatt, Nebraska, 11:40; Peck, midnight; Hiawatha, Foster, 2 a. m.; Emory Owen, Michigan, 6:30; Bridgeport, Langenberg, 4; Stafford and consorts, 6; Superior City, 8:50; Scranton, 9; Livingstone, 9:50; Selwyn Eddy, 11:10; Northern Queen, 12:40 p. m.; Penn, 1:20; Iron King, 2; Scotland, 2:30; Chadwick, Wood, Merwin, Bassett, 6:40; Spreuler, Magnetic, Wawatam, Colby and whalebacks, 7:40; John Owen, 8:10; Hope, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—E. B. Thompson, Torch Lake; W. Dall, Muskegon; Tiller, Au Sable; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; W. Carter, Manistee; J. Gordon, Escanaba; C. C. Markham, Muskegon; M. C. Nes, Peoria City; Cora, Muskegon; Frank Parent, Au Sable; Mud Hud, Grand Marais; J. Otis, Muskegon; Butters, Menominee; Apprentice Boy, Manistee; W. Wing, Muskegon; Sumpter, Ludington; Mary's Harbor; F. W. Fletcher, Traverse City; B. Jahlins, Pere Marquette River; R. L. Worthington, J. B. Wilbor, Ashland; R. S. Martin, Manistee; Merchandise—Wisconsin, Rochester, Commodore, Buffalo; A. Mc-Vittie, Ogdensburg; Jay Gould, Duluth; Baltimore, Fostoria; Mariska, Manistique; Wayne City, Oceanica, South Chicago; F. Fabst, Milwaukee; Cleared—Merchandise—C. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Delaware, Buffalo; Grayling, Grand Haven; J. Oades, Minneapolis, Vanderbilt, S. E. Marvin, Buffalo; Omaha, Erie; A. Eddy, Port Huron; J. Luff, Barnes, Light—Oconto, Menominee; D. Marshall, Escanaba; F. Hinton, Marinette; D. Marshall, Escanaba; Simpson, G. Markham, Manistee; Butcher Boy, D. Joseph, Grand; J. W. Fletcher, Traverse City; C. J. Magill, W. White, Cheboygan; F. Parent, Assistant Resumption, Ford River; H. C. Winslow, Grand Haven; J. J. Boyce, Garth; H. B. Parcus, Empire; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; I. L. Olson, Beaver Island.

Stamp Mill Damaged by Flood.

Calumet, Mich., June 29.—The dam above the Arnold mill at Wewesenaw runs way last night and washed out the stamp mill and boiler-house.

Burlington-Delavan Special Train.

Each Saturday at 1:35 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has a fast special train to Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan, reaching Burlington at 3:38 p. m. and Delavan at 4:25 p. m. Special trains returning Sunday night and early Monday a. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Low rate excursion tickets each week end. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

DUNHAM QUITS TUG LIFE.

VETERAN IN VESSEL-HAULING BUSINESS SELLS OUT TO A TRUST.

Leaves a Calling He Has Followed Almost a Half Century, and Since 1854 in Chicago—Has Seen Sailing Craft Give Way to Steamers and Great Growth in Lake Traffic—Ex-Alderman Miles Barry Also Yields to Pressure of the Combine.

Tugging has been the business of Captain J. S. Dunham for so long that only a few months are needed to make his period of service at that calling an even half a century, and now he is going to sell out to a trust and quit cruising for tows. The trust, which was organized at Cleveland Wednesday, has had options on all of the Chicago and South Chicago tugs for weeks. With the completion of the organization of the trust only the formality remains of paying for the property and taking possession of the tug business. When that is done Captain Dunham will retire. Captain Miles Barry, ex-Alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward, also will turn over his tugs to the trust.

All of the tugs that go out of Chicago to draw in vessels to this harbor, and all of those that go up and down the Chicago River, pulling ships past the bridges, belong either to the Dunham Towing company or to Captain Barry's Independent Towing company. The trust therefore will control all the tugs in Chicago harbor and River that tow for hire.

Captain Dunham's Career as Tugman.

Captain Dunham has been the most conspicuous man in the tugging business on the great lakes for many years. He is President of the Lake Carriers' association, also a vessel owner. He began to be a tugger in the Hudson River at Troy early in the year 1850—more than forty-nine years ago. Four years later he came to Chicago and has been engaged in the same business here ever since.

Since the coming of Captain Dunham to Chicago the tug business has had its ups and downs. It grew first from a small to a great thing. In the beginning the vessels that did the bulk of the lake carrying trade were schooners which required the services of tugs, and there were so many of them that the tug owners grew rich. Of late the schooners have been crowded out by steam vessels, many of which require no aid in coming in and going out of the river.

With the falling off of business the rivalry between the Dunham and Barry companies has become so keen that the profits have been dissipated. Last summer tugs from Chicago would go to Sheboygan, Port Washington, and as far as Sturgeon Bay to get tows. Often they went to these distant ports, took the lines of the schooners at the docks where they were, and towed them to the docks at which they unloaded in Chicago, the towing charge being exactly the same as if the schooner were picked up at the mouth of the Chicago River and simply towed in.

Captain Dunham came to Chicago in a tug. He brought the craft from Troy, N. Y., through the Erie Canal, and the lakes to Chicago in 1854. For several years he has wanted to retire, but-has had no opportunity of selling his business entire. He is a positive man and he did not want to sell part, retaining an interest in the business, and at the same time let somebody else have a voice in the management.

It was largely due to the efforts of Captain Dunham that the harbor of South Chicago became a great shipping place. Besides owning the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company he has a one-third interest in the Hausler & Lutz Towing and Dock company of South Chicago.

Barrys Yield Under Pressure.

Captain Barry and his brother, as owners of the Independent Towing company, were anxious to find a purchaser for the trust got options on so much of the towing business on the lakes they saw that they could not hold out against the combination. The vessel owners, being compelled to do business with the trust at other ports, could be forced to patronize its tugs in Chicago. In view of this state of affairs, when Captain Dunham gave the trust an option on his business, his wife was importuned to do likewise.

The name of the trust is the Great Lakes Towing company. It has a capital of $5,000,000. All of the principal tug companies of Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and other leading lake ports are in it. They are as follows:

Dunham Towing and Wrecking company of Chicago.
Independent Towing company of Chicago.
Hausler & Lutz Towing company of South Chicago.
Parker & Maxom of Milwaukee.
Milwaukee Tug Line.
Escanaba Towing company.
White Line Towing company of Duluth.
Inman Towing company of Duluth.
Thompson Towing and Wrecking company of Port Huron.
"Soo" Toledo Harbor Tug Line company.
Nagle Tug Line of Toledo.
Huron Tug company.
Hand & Johnson Tug company of Buffalo.
Erie Tug company.
Connesaut Tug company.
Ashtabula Tug company.
Fairport Tug company.
Cleveland Tug company.
Vessel Owners' Towing company of Cleveland.

ALLISON TALKS OF FINANCE.

Iowa Senator on His Way to Attend a Meeting of the Senate Subcommittee in New York.

Senator William B. Allison of Iowa was at the Auditorium Annex for a few hours yesterday on his way from Dubuque to New York to attend a meeting of the subcommittee of the Finance committee of the Senate, called to consider the finance bill reported by the House caucus committee. Regarding the probable action of the committee on the House bill he said:

"I do not know what the action of the Senate committee will be. I presume, however, it will follow the general lines indicated by the articles in THE TRIBUNE from New York at the time of the full committee's meeting. They contained an exceedingly lucid exposition of the opinions of the members.

"The Philippine situation? Well, I do not believe there is any necessity for much worry; regarding that matter. The problem involved certainly will be solved by this country wisely and permanently. This is not a matter of our own seeking; it came to us legitimately, and I do not believe the people of this country want to see any attempt made to shirk the duties and responsibilities involved. I am persuaded they will stand behind the President in his purpose to send all the troops needed to the Philippines to restore order there.

"The belief is that the first thing to be done is to force the conviction home on the insurgents that all the resources of this country will be used if necessary to restore order. When that is accomplished it will be time to talk of a policy with reference to those islands, but a prerequisite to this must be an acknowledgment of American sovereignty. I have full confidence in the wisdom of President McKinley to handle this matter as comports with the dignity and best interests of this country. I heartily agree with the reported purpose of the President to send more troops to General Otis."

Delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the National Editorial association at Portland, Ore., July 5, 6, and 7, are arriving in Chicago and will continue to gather here until this afternoon, when they will leave the Northwestern Depot at 5:30 o'clock on their journey to the Northwest. The Palmer House is the place of rendezvous. The association already has established in Florida a home for infirm members, and it is expected this meeting will result in the founding of another institution.

INDIANA'S LIGHT WHEAT CROP.

Grain Dealers Place the Yield at 17,000,000 Bushels, the Lightest for Twenty Years.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—Indianapolis grain dealers have completed their estimates of the Indiana wheat crop and report that the yield will not exceed 17,000,000 bushels. In February the estimate was 55,000,000 bushels. The yield will be the lowest in twenty years.

Take the Big Four to Louisville.
Ticket office, 234 Clark-st. 'Phone, Main 1433.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Chairman Hately of the Policyholders' committee of the Western Mutual Life association has called a meeting of the committee for noon today to consider a proposition laid before him yesterday by Attorney Moritz Rosenthal on behalf of the present management. Mr. Rosenthal makes a number of suggestions, which are, in brief, as follows:

That three members of the present Board of Directors resign and their places be filled by three representative men.

That the officers who have the handling of the association's funds be placed under such bonds as the new board may determine, the suggestion of the present management being that the President, Vice President, and Treasurer give bonds of $50,000 each.

That instead of investing $50,000, which the management says it already has proceeded to do, it invest $75,000—at the earliest possible time in income paying real estate securities; and that all, or at least 50 per cent, of such securities be deposited with the Illinois Insurance department.

That the by-laws be so modified that each policyholder will receive ample notice by mail of the annual meeting.

That when these suggestions have been adopted the committee be dissolved, first, however, making a report to the policyholders indicating the changes that have been made, and expressing the opinion that they are to the best interests of the association, and that the association, under the new organization, will be safe, reliable, and entitled to credit.

That the committee also notify the Insurance department that these changes have produced an improvement in the affairs of the association which are satisfactory to the committee.

That the proxies which the committee has secured from the policyholders be returned to them.

Mr. Rosenthal says in reference to the suggestion that the Board of Directors be increased from five to nine that this could not be done without the consent of every policyholder of the association, and incloses copies of letters from the Insurance Superintendent and the Attorney General advising that such is the case.

The North American Accident company has issued an incontestable accident policy. It covers injury or death by public conveyance as well as common accidents.

New York, June 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange held today several amendments to the articles of agreement were proposed. A unanimous vote is required to amend the agreement. A lively discussion took place over a proposed amendment requiring that policies not paid for within the thirty-five day limit be reported to the manager of the exchange, and that the cancellation notices be sent out in future by him. This amendment was laid over until next Thursday, as was also one proposing to change the rules governing the writing of outside business. One was adopted which authorizes the Arbitration committee to get evidence of violations on the part of members or brokers directly from the assured.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decisions of Appellate Court.

At the second hearing in the Appellate Court Frank G. Dudgeon, formerly a conductor for the North Chicago Street railroad company yesterday received the affirmation of the judgment of $12,000 damages awarded to him in the Superior Court against the company for injuries received by him on Oct. 20, 1893, the dedication night of the World's Fair. Dudgeon had charge of a North Clark street car and was obliged in order to another car at Ogden front. The roadway was blocked with piles of stone, and in boarding the car Dudgeon was thrown by its sudden start against the stones and rolled beneath the car, sustaining injuries which make him practically helpless. The railroad company refused to accept responsibility in the matter by holding the street contractors, O'Day & Farwell, liable for the accident. The finding of the Appellate Court was voiced by Judge Sears. At the first trial a verdict of $15,000 damages was returned, the case being remanded by the Appellate Court for a rehearing, which resulted in the increased verdict of $12,000 damages.

In ruling on the appeal of the Calumet Electric Street railway company from the judgment of the Circuit Court awarding Mrs. Rose Jennings $2,500 damages for injuries received by her in a street car accident at One Hundred and Third street in 1896, the Appellate Court affirmed the action of the lower court and held that the jury was justified in its finding. Mrs. Jennings was a passenger on one of the cars of the Calumet Electric Street railway company on Oct. 7, 1896. While rounding the curve at One Hundred and Third street the car was thrown from the track. In injuries she sustained suit was brought and a judgment for $5,000 entered in the Circuit Court, the judgment being lessened by a remittitur of $2,500 before the final entry of the verdict.

Judge Adams, who rendered the decision in the Appellate Court yesterday reverses the judgment entered in the Superior Court in 1898 awarding damages of $1,000 to Mrs. Florence Myers for the death of her husband, John B. Myers, who was killed in 1894 while employed as a brakeman by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company, considers at length the competency of the engineer, whose alleged negligence was made the principal ground for the entrance of the judgment in the trial court.

Opinions in fourteen cases pending before them were announced yesterday by Judges Sears, Adams, and Windes of the Appellate Court. Nine of the rulings sustained the findings of the lower courts from which the appeals had been made. The cases and opinions recorded by the clerk of the court were:

7614—Hannibal B. Briggs et al. vs. James H. Rice Co.; affirmed.
8117—The Calumet Electric Street Railway Co. vs. Rose Jennings; affirmed.
8177—Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. Florence Myers, admx.; reversed and remanded.
8216—North Chicago Street Railroad Company vs. Frank G. Dudgeon; affirmed.
8218—The Inter Ocean Publishing Company vs. The Associated Press; affirmed.
8219—Willard vs. H. J. Saunders; affirmed.
8222—Morris Cohn vs. F. S. Waters & Co.; reversed and remanded.
8225—Benjamin F. Straus and Benjamin Rosenberg vs. Joseph Kohn; reversed and remanded.
8230—American Reversers' Company vs. Andrew D. Bishop; affirmed.
8231—Edward P. Baker vs. John L. Jacobson; affirmed.
8232—Edward P. Baker vs. Oscar Alberg; affirmed.
8246—John Skinner et al. vs. J. C. Osgood; reversed and remanded with directions.
8267—George Schweinfurth et al. vs. Gustav Poehlmann et al.; order reversed.
8577—Cook County Brick Company vs. Peter F. Kaehler; affirmed.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chytraus—195050—Jas. Duffy vs. City; on finds, $1,200.
Judge Cavanagh—191795—Benj. Harris vs. City; on ver., $800.
Judge Holdom—185734—Reid, Murdoch & Co. vs. Alex. McGavock; on ver., $903.06.
Judge Baker—195319—E. S. Elliott vs. J. F. Farland; on finds, $200.
Judge Garver—196853—Howard Archibald vs. N. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $100; sat.—189083—Bertha Mood vs. City; same, $400.
Judge Willis—194668—Fred Davis vs. Grand Pacific Hotel Co.; on ver., $5,610.
Judge Smith—Mrs. E. J. O'Donnell vs. A. E. Brakeman; by dft., $430.41.—196881—Wm. E. Sutton vs. John K. Cowan et al.; on ver., $285; sat.

Decrees.

Judges Brentano—8369—Jones vs. Duvall; dec.
Judge Ball—18577—Spry L. Co. vs. Matthis; def. dec.—7634—Olinger vs. Coyne; dec. sale.—7972—Whitney vs. Mann; dec. sale.
Judge Chytraus—8108—Borowics vs. Borowics; dec.
Judge Tuley—8302—Robertson vs. McDonald; dec. sale.
Judge Garver—7071—Magnus vs. Geraghty; def. dec.
Judge Wheeler—194101—Wheeler vs. Fry; def. dec.
Judge Dunne—195506—Dew vs. Dew; dec.—195135—Berretts vs. Berretts; dec.—7854—Street vs. Raymond; dec.—194102—Dowe vs. Fry; dec.—8071—Fessler vs. Voight; dec. sale.
Judge Haney—2922—Vt. Sav. Bk. vs. Jones; dec.—8315—Same vs. Same.
Judge Burke—441—Metzger vs. Davis; final dec.
Judge Willis—7551—Young vs. Porter; dec. sale.
Judge Gibbons—196—Shearer vs. Shearer; dec. div.—7956—Brown vs. Wood; dec. sale.—6751—Starr vs. Starr; dec. div.—8007—Jupa vs. Jupa; dec. div.—7906—Umnitz vs. Umnits; sams.—8476—Davis vs. Davis; same.
Judge Smith—8055—Mooney vs. Mooney; dec. div.—7854—Crafts vs. Crafts; same.—8796—Wille vs. Wille; same.
Judge Neely—4900—Kilmer vs. Adams; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—1238—John T. Turner; liabilities, $800; no assets. Kitt Gould, attorney.
1239—William S. McRoy; liabilities, $800; no assets. J. F. Laidlow, attorney.
1240—John C. Lawrence; liabilities, $800; no assets. Same attorney.
1241—Orvis Clinton French; liabilities, $32,300; assets, $6,500. A. W. Underwood, attorney.
1242—James Quinlan; liabilities, $2,000; no assets. C. E. Ames, attorney.
1243—Charles M. Brennan; liabilities, $19,100; no assets. G. W. Plummer, attorney.
1244—Petition of Benjamin Allen et al. to have E. J. Peck declared bankrupt; claims, $500. E. C. Ferguson and Goodnow, attorneys.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—12687, 12018, 12473, 12474, 2505, 12788, 12197, 9482 on trial.
Judge Cavanagh—11068 on trial.
Judge Brentano—7905, 150135, 7547 on hearing.
Judge Garver—194352 on trial.
Judge Holdom—8453, 8458, 7594, 4923, 8582, 8583, 8585, 8003, 8604, 8609.
Judge Haney—9679 on trial.
Judge Baker—set cases.
Judge Tuley—7991 on hearing.
Judge Tuthill—No announcement.
Judge Hutchinson—8352, 9645, 9972, 2004, 2197, 7702, 9829, 13393, 8396, 7967, 10122, 10128, 10181, 9653, 10261, 10286, 288, 10260, 10201, 9969 on trial.
Judge Clifford—2114, 4285, 8488, 4462, 4516, 4527, 4634, 4383, 4502, 4066, 4380 on trial.
Judge Neely—2091 on trial.
Judge Smith—2503, 2093, 4468, 3936, 4126, 4510, 4503, 4506, 4508, 4509.
Judge Willis—892, 1158, 7852, 7777 on trial.
Judge Baker—11784, 11972 on trial.
Judge Dunne—8776, 8780, 8823, 8794, 8832, 5543, 5578, 5509, 5821, 14187, 4725, 2871, 4816, 4043, 5079 on trial.
Judge Gibbons—3724, 175132, 9802, 4619, 4640, 4697, 4705, 207, 3767 on hearing.
Judge Chytraus—8333, 8334, 8635, 8668, 8668, 7048, 8311, 8614, 8620, 8621, 8585, 8586, 8587, 8588, 4253, 4855, 9066, 9067, 9060, 9062, 8681 on trial.
Judge Goggin—8677, 8678, 8679, 8680, 8679, 10259, 9901, 10039, 10060, 15005, 10188, 2084, 1 on trial.
Judge Carter—County Court—17846 and all the cases left on special assessment calendar 28.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—25150, 25160, 25161, and general business.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—3001.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth- and tooth wash. Gale & Blake, 44 Monroe street and 84 Washington street, agents.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO JOBBERS AND TRAFFIC MEN TO CONFER ON RATES.

Cut on Merchandise Between the Eastern Seaboard and the Missouri River Via Galveston and New Orleans Is Diverting Business from This City—Sample Cases of Low Tariff—Track Laying in 1899—Commissioner Donald Returns from Columbus.

Wholesale merchants of this city will have a conference today with traffic officials regarding west-bound rates to the Missouri River. The heavy cut in rates on merchandise between the Eastern seaboard and the Missouri River via Galveston and New Orleans is diverting the Missouri River and transmissouri business from Chicago, and the merchants here are suffering great loss.

The rate war has been brought about by the Mallory steamship line via Galveston and the Morgan line via New Orleans entering the field in connection with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, which gives them an outlet to Missouri River points. All efforts thus far made to induce the latter to join the other roads in securing equitable rates have proved fruitless. A meeting between the Western traffic officials and the representatives of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the steamship lines has been arranged to be held in New York on July 6, but it is not expected that an arrangement will be made satisfactory to the Chicago merchants as the gulf road insists on a differential under the lowest rate of any line through the Chicago or St. Louis gateways of 15 cents on first-class, 10 cents on second-class, 8 cents on third-class, and 5 cents on fourth, fifth, and sixth class freight.

Such differentials via the gulf to Missouri River points would drive Chicago merchants out of that territory. They would be unable to compete with Kansas City and Omaha jobbers. As matters now are merchandise can be shipped from New York to Kansas City via the gulf ports at lower rates than from Chicago to Kansas City. On hardware, for instance, the rate from New York via gulf ports to Kansas City is 40 cents a hundred pounds, while from Chicago it is 45 cents. On dry goods the rate is 80 cents in both cases, wiping out the rate from New York to Chicago.

Track Laying in 1899.

Although track laying in the first half of 1899 was not as great as had been expected, the work thus far done this year is much larger than was done during the first half of any other year since 1892, and more than twice that shown in the corresponding period two years ago. From statistics compiled by the Railway Age it appears that track already has been put down this year in thirty-seven of the forty-nine States and Territories, on 146 roads, to the extent of 1,380 miles. It is estimated that the new railroad construction for 1899 will exceed 6,000 miles and it may reach 5,000. Many extensive lines of railroads are now under construction by great railway companies, whose financial ability is unquestioned.

In Iowa and Montana alone over 700 miles of completed road are in sight for the year. Of these the Chicago and Northwestern will add 270 miles, on six lines; the Illinois Central, 120 miles; the Minneapolis and St. Louis, 138 miles; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 82 miles. The Northern Pacific, Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, and others expect to add nearly 400 miles in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and North Dakota. The Great Northern already has laid 56 miles.

F. C. Donald's Testimony.

Commissioner F. C. Donald of the Central Passenger association has returned from Columbus, O., where he gave evidence in the suit brought by the Ohio Attorney General against the Pan-Handle and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads, charging them with maintaining or being a party to a pool by being members of the Central Passenger association. The Attorney General also alleges that the maintenance of the interchangeable mileage bureau is illegal, because travelers can't use the tickets as they please.

Mr. Donald testified that the association does not interfere with the rights of the roads to make or change the rates whenever any of them may see fit. The association was organized for the sole purpose of securing uniform action, and to prevent unlawful manipulation or cutting of rates. As chairman of the association he was simply the agent for the individual lines, which are parties to the agreement.

VANDERBILT PLANS MATURING.

New York Central Directors Meet Today to Formulate Proposal to Lease Boston and Albany Road.

New York, June 29.—The directors of the New York Central will meet tomorrow to formulate the proposition to the Boston and Albany stockholders looking to a lease of that railroad for a long term of years. The proposition to be drawn up embraces only overtures to the Boston and Albany, and nothing will be done at the meeting about drafting propositions to other lines which are reported as likely to be absorbed by the New York Central.

Plans are well under way for a consolidation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Fitchburg, the Boston and Maine, and the Maine Central with the New York Central.

The contemplated plans for the absorption of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line are maturing rapidly, it is said, and may come to a focus any time. The Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio are said to be included in the scheme of consolidation.

REORGANIZED B? AND O. ROAD.

Railroad Will Pass from Receivers to New Company Tonight—Securities to Replace Old Bonds.

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—[Special.]—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, after being in the hands of receivers over three years, will tomorrow at midnight be turned over to the reorganized company, of which John K. Cowen will be President and Oscar Murray First Vice President. Mr. Salomon, the New York banker, will, as the head of the Executive committee, have the management of the financial end of the corporation. Judge Morris of the United States Court today signed the order for the transferral of the property over to the company. The company has issued new securities to replace the old ones, the new issues being $70,000,000 of 3½ per cent gold bonds, $50,000,000

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

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...R—A GOOD SHIRT CUTTER; ONE ...n draft his own patterns. Address C 562, ...office.

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...GRAPHER—IN OFFICE OF JOBBING ...must be able to do a large amount of ...steady position for a good man; state age ...erences and reply in your own handwrit... ...ddress C 273, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

...BODIED MEN, UNMARRIED, BE... ages of 18 and 35, of good character and ...te habits. For information apply to Re... office, 82 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

...EMIST — MANUFACTURING TABLETS, ...s, elixirs. Call 2653 Lincoln-st.

...LECTORS—TWO, WHO CAN SPEAK GER... prefer those who have had experience in ...to house canvassing; to the men who are ...for our business we will pay $2 a day for ...days' work and rest of week commission; ...ured men can apply. Call 2 to 4 p. m., ...ninety-second-st., in store, So. Chicago.

...N IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AT NORTON ...n can factory at Maywood; highest wages ...Apply at factory.

...IRE TO MEET PARTY WITH $2,000 RE... Utah gold and copper proposition; big ...; north Dearborn-st. negotiating; no brokers. Ad... C 522, Tribune office.

...—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN TO TRAVEL; ...manent situation; references. C 964, Tribune ...

...IAL MEN—FOR SPECIAL LINE, TO SEE ...people; good opening. Call 10 to 12 or 2 ...1506 Fisher Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

...KEEPER—YOUNG LADY—TEMPORARI... to be thoroughly competent. Address B H ...Tribune office.

...ADY—GOOD RAPID PENMAN, FOR TRAN... ...ing; state age, wages. C 802, Tribune office.

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...K, COMPETENT; NO WASHING; $2 ...st. 1175 Sheridan-rd., near Halsted-st.

HOUSEWORK—COLORED GIRL FOR GENER... housework; $3 weekly. Call at 2 p. m. 73 Bishop-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL, WHITE OR COL... ...ored, at 6630 Desplaines-st.; good wages; gen... ...eral housework.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...work. Apply HOPKINS, 1062 West 55th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; NO WASHING; SMALL ...family; $5. 293 43d-st., Flat B.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...work; good wages. 270 E. 46th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

COLLAR AND CUFF ADJUSTERS ...
...HELLER & SMITH, 52 S. Canal-st.

MACHINE STITCHERS, FINISHERS, AND ...basters—Experienced. 300 W. Madison-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — AND OPERATOR ON ...Smith-Premier machine; young lady; must be ...expert, and familiar with law practice; state ...salary expected, with references and salary expected. ...C 548, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—IN LAW OFFICE. AD... ...dress, stating age, education, experience, and ...lowest salary for which would commence. C 524, ...Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED, RESTAURANT; ...and two waitresses; steady employment. Ad... ...dress C 585, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—FOR HAIR GOODS. 182 STATE-...st., Room 63.

GIRL—TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR OFFICE MAID; ...experience not necessary; $5 per week. ...BAKER, 2900 Archer-av., Village Grove-av.

GIRLS—500 SCHOOL GIRLS, BETWEEN 8 AND ...15 years old, to work during vacation. Room 53, ...2 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER ...campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—estab... ...lished by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now pub... ...lished by The Curtis Publishing Company, pro... ...prietors of "The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to ...subscribers for one year only, for $1—the regular ...price is $2.50. This and the low price are for a ...limited introduction, and will be withdrawn September ...1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be main... ...tained after that date. We're still on the largest ...proposition ever offered; we secured and distribute ...1,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. ...We will be glad to have the name of the largest ...number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this ...special low subscription price thousands may be ...easily obtained. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISH... ...ING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — SALESMAN VISITING THE ...wholesale and retail drug trade to take orders ...for Standard and specialties; big samples; very ...ample profits; state territory covered; our goods ...are as staple as quinine and make a very desirable ...side line. Agent protected. A. C. SMITH & SON, ...Euclid-av., Cleveland, O.

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DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

...50 COURSE—DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAIL... ...oring, or millinery; shirt waist and skirt pat... ...terns cut to fit. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

...IT COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT ...FIT pupils. Madame Taylor and Millinery ...College, Central Music Hall.

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...MRS. DR. BENSEN, ...
REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIAN OBSTETRICIAN, ...
148 STATE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR, ROOM 1. ...
Hours, 10-6. Sundays, 10-1. ...

All delicate diseases and irregularities success... ...fully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, ...years of experience and practice, whose treatment ...is unequaled. Consultation free; drug plainly ...labeled; no matter what your troubles are place yourself ...entirely in my care; prompt relief and speedy cure; ...if you cannot call write for question blank; ladies ...where especially invited; elegant private accom... ...modations provided for ladies before and during ...confinement; infants adopted; home strictly ...private; terms reasonable. Office hours 9 to 6: SUNDAYS 10 TO 2.

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Skillful treatment of all organic and functional ...diseases and irregularities of women. ...
Elegant accommodations provided. ...
In no case is a fee required till a positive cure ...is effected. ...
Hours 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1. ...

DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT ...of diseases of women; irregularities, etc.; elegant ...accommodations at her private residence; strictly ...confidential; advice personally or by mail; confine... ...ments taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; re... ...lief is assured; will take one to work for board. ...2351 Indiana-av.

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OFFICE OF PRIVATE SANITARIUM ...
FOR LADIES. GRADUATE PHYSICIANS. ...
SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S DISEASES. ...
Private home in confinement; scientific care. ...CONSULTATION FREE. LETTERS ANSWER'D.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, ...
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cures all female troubles and irregularities by ...safe and speedy method without operation; comfort... ...able private home; 24 years' experience in Charité ...Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

DR. LOUISE RAGENOW, ...
Diplomed physician; expert 27 years' irregulari... ...ties; a new scientific, painless method; no opera... ...tion; good results; private home. 830 N. Division-...st., Sedgwick car. Wells; ot. hr., 10 to 4; 7 to 8.

DR. NAHM E. D., SKILLFUL AND SUCCESS... ...ful treatment irregularities of female diseases; ...private home for delicate cases or confinements; ...will take one to work. Call or write. Office, 158 ...State-st. Hours, 9 to 6.

DR. ADAMS-ST.—MRS. DR. ZARA, EXPERT ...specialist in all female diseases, irregularities, ...etc.; to patients in treatment; elegant accommoda... ...tion for lying-in cases before and during confine... ...ment; information by mail or personally free.

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For ladies during confinement; etc.; male and female ...physicians; examinations and consultation free; ...terms moderate. 557 Jackson-blvd.

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DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 263 WELLS-ST., ...graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; fe... ...male diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. C. W. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' ...physician; 9 to 12; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 5451 IN... ...diana-av. Hours, 9 to 3.

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South Side.

17 E. CONGRESS-ST.—OPP. AUDITORIUM HO... ...tel—Homelike rooms, with board, for gentlemen; ...$6.50 up.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — COOL, DELIGHTFUL ...rooms, splendid table; lake frontage; reference, ...JULIA GRAHAM.

2315 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL ...second floor front rooms, with board.

North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LAKE—LARGE ...light, pleasant room with excellent board for ...two; a pleasant home among pleasant people; tel... ...ephone in house.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ...with homelike board, $4.50 and $5 per week.

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EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. ...—Single rooms, with private bath or without, ...suitable for one or two persons. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FRONTING ...Grand-blvd.; $10; modern; block from elevated. ...638 46th-pl., Fair St. car.

West Side.

TO RENT—PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, ...nicely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, modern ...conveniences; refined business gentlemen pre... ...ferred. 680 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3 LADY ROOMERS. 23 BISHOP-...st. Call Friday and Saturday.

North Side.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN, DOUBLE AND ...single front rooms, walking distance; special ...prices.

TO RENT—208 CHESTNUT-ST., NICELY FUR... ...nished room; running water; board optional.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, FOR ...housekeeping. 261 E. Ohio-st., 3d floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SELECT ROOMS, PERSONALLY IN... ...spected; no placards; order yours. 520 Wom... ...an's Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—265 E. 30TH-ST., HOUSE, 12 ROOMS ...and bath; newly decorated throughout; steam ...heat, radiator in every room; adjoins Potomac ...Building on the west; splendid location for room... ...ers; rent, $50. BRUCE B. GARNET, 90 Ran... ...dolph-st.

TO RENT—3611 AND 13 CALUMET-AV., NEW, ...8 rooms, $25. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

West Side.

TO RENT—843 WEST MONROE-ST., LARGE ...house, cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 198 S. Water.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—SEASHORE HOUSE, MARION, ...Mass., furnished for the season; near former ...home of ex-President Cleveland and John M. Clark, ...and others. C. E. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., ...95 Dearborn-st. Money to loan.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFUR... ...nished house; steam heated and gas. Further ...information called and see WM. W. WEBER, 1001 ...Old Colony Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON SOME ...lake within 100 of Chicago; either to rent or pur... ...chase; give full particulars in letter. ...WILLIAMS, 926 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25, ...$27.50. See janitor.

4251 Wabash-av., 7 rooms, 2d floor; $25.

570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.

4004 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $20.

4003 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.

2943-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18. ...Steam heat and all modern conveniences.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—JUNE RENT FREE—ELEGANT ...new 7 and 8-room stone front flats, mahogany ...finish, consoles, tile bath, etc.; 6401-6403 Green... ...wood-av.; also block of stores, one corner, cloth and ...station; see this at once; $30 to $35. NEWBURY ...& CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—NEW WRINKLES! IN ORDER TO ...fill a few very desirable rooms in fine houses ...on Alley L and I. C. and Rock Island railroads, ...we will cut prices $22.50 to $25, and furnish ...sparkling Waukesha for drinking water gratuitous ...free. Call at once. 175 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS—STEAM ...heat.

4750 Wabash-av., 4 rooms; $18.

N. w. cor. Berkeley and 42d-st., 5 rooms; $25.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN RANIER APARTMENT BLDG., ...33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av., fireproof; 3 to 7 ...room apartments, including elevators, electric ...light, refrigerators, ranges, etc. Telephone South ...394.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 ...up, in the Paly Alto, a 6-story State and 26th and ...Dearborn-sts. Apply to janitor, or ROSE & COMPANY, ...174 25d-st. 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, ...$20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $16 to $19; steam, ...hot water, elevator, modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER ...the city. Call or send for printed list. ...H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE," ...n. cor. Dakin-st. and Lincoln-av.; the purpose of a ...modern. Agent at building. 'Phone S. 472.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN ...Hodge's Bldg.; location convenient for business ...men; all modern conveniences; elevator. 90 25d-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS; GAS RANGES, HOT ...water; $13 to $20. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3 AND 5 ROOM PLEASANT FLATS. ...1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

West Side.

TO RENT—279 OGDEN-AV., 4 R., $12. ...370 Grand-av., 5 rooms, $16.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FUR... ...nished or unfurnished in any locality, save time ...and money by calling on us. ...A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, 2 CLOS... ...ets, 94 Wendell-st.; $8.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, ON ...Michigan or Grand-blvds. pfd. C 546, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT — SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE, ...Sixty-first-st., n. e. cor. Indiana-av.; electric cars ...on 61st-st.; elevated station on 61st-st. one block ...away; rapidly growing locality; Indiana-av. ...electric cars will be extended and cross 61st-st. ...line at this corner. MATSON HILL, 414 Home ...Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—BLOCK OF NEW STORES ON THE ...s. w. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 48th; finest ...location on the South Side; suitable for drug ...store and market; dry goods, or any first-class ...business; rents $25 to $60. ...W. E. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., COR. CALUMET-AV., ...half block from "L" station; low rent. ...$20 45d-st., half of store for barber shop; $20. ...3048 Cottage Grove-av., store for shoe. ...F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—$10—UNEXCELLED LOCATION ...for a meat market in a 40-flat building east of ...Grand-blvd.; owner, Address C 971, Tribune.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, WITH USE OF RE... ...ception-room, cheap. 34 Adams-st., Suite 39.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; FINE LIGHT; TELE... ...phone, etc. Room 306, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND ...floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. ...WILLIAM A. FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE STORE, WITH ...living rooms, rent $12 to $15. T. W. R., 456 W. ...Madison-st.

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ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO ...$80.75; Star line from $4.85 to $12.17. Positive ...bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., ...50 State-st.

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FOR LEASE—FURNISHED HOTEL OF ABOUT ...120 rooms in Dallas, Texas. Runs its own ele... ...vator, heating, and electric light plant. Has pri... ...vate artesian well. Building has five stories and ...basement and is centrally located and fronts ...south on a lot 94½x200 feet. Rental, $500 per ...month. Presents a fine opening for any good hotel ...man desiring to come South. Population of Dal... ...las about 65,000. Apply to JOHN CATTO, ...111 Field-st., Dallas, Texas.

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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSI... ...ness transacted; all courts; prompt reports; sat... ...isfaction guaranteed. Collection departments, 134 ...Washington-st., Room 814. 'Phone M. 1848.

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1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC. ...$1.25; letterheads, $1.50; monograms, $1.50; ...and circulars, cheap. FANTUS & SON, 163 Clark-st.

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TO TRADE—A LARGE SAFE, ALMOST NEW, ...cost $300, for a good upright piano, at 977 W. ...Division-st.

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FOR SALE—BANK FIXTURES AND SAFE. ...Inquire at Bank of Commerce, banking floor, ...Security Bldg., 5th-av. and Madison.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 478 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST ...price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND ...300 stamps, 15c. F. WOLSIEFFER, 15 State.

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FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROP... ...erty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash. ...HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, ...Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

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FOR SALE—FORECLOSURE— ...
OF JACKSON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST. ...
three-story stone-front flat bldg.; will sell equity ...for a little above mtg. $5,500; make offer. ...
Also five flat bldgs. on UNION-AV., near 60th-...st.; inc. for $25,000; will take $5,000 for equity. ...
MEAD & COE., 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., ...near 39th; a snap for cash. SPENCER & CO., ...95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE... ...vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON ...HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR ...58th-st., 100x160, w. f., $85 per ft.; no trade; ...principals only; owner, C 578, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—389 BOWEN-AV., MODERN TWO-...story stone-front 9-room residence, at a bargain; ...open for inspection.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., CORNER 42D-ST., ...100x160 ft. to alley; price $42,000; owner, 3200 ...Indiana-av., E.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHICAGO AND WEST... ...ern-avs., one block or five acres; has four front... ...ages; will exchange for vacant property paid for; a ...bargain; must be sold. ...GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT—STONE FRONT ...building, fronting Humboldt Park, a snap. ...PHIL LAUTH JR., ...1129 W. North-av.

FOR SALE—$1,700 TAKES MODERN BRICK ...cottage, convenient to elevated and electric cars, ...near Humboldt Park. PHIL LAUTH JR., ...1129 W. North-av.

FOR SALE—$480 TAKES LOT NEAR HUM... ...boldt Park. PHIL LAUTH JR., 1129 W. North-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—A RARE BARGAIN ...—9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE; LARGE LOT. ...R. B. COOPER, 1334 UNITY BLDG.

FOR SALE—BEST HOUSE IN CITY FOR THE ...money. $2,500, on Pratt-av., east of Ridge-...blvd., Rogers Park; owner. C 218, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE — ACRES NEAR "STICKNEY," ...only $400 an acre; small cash payment, balance ...on or before 20 years, 5%. A fortune. Also a tract ...on Belmont at a sacrifice. NELSON THOMAS-...SON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT STICKNEY, $600. ...H. PORTER, 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT OR CLEAR OLD IM... ...proved, South Side preferred, for which I can ...offer new beautiful apartment buildings, well sit... ...uated near the Alley L and Ill. Central R. R., and ...paying from 9 to 11 per cent. I have some ex... ...tremely choice properties, ranging from $10,000 to ...$200,000. EDGAR S. HEATON, Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—$3,500 GROCERY, STORE OR ...change for a South Side flat building, east of ...State-st., north of 63d-st., and south of 31st-st.; ...will put in up to $10,000 in cash for a good ...building. ...KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL ...give new flat in part payment. C 544, Tribune. ...H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHEAP, CITY OR SUBURBAN ...home, large lot, 5 cent fare; about $1,500; cash ...buyer. Address C 579, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROP... ...erty, 1,000 acres of hardwood timber, on ...fine navigable river in Louisiana, boat landing ...on the property. This land when cleared will ...produce enormous crops of sugar cane, tobacco, ...cotton, or corn. The standing timber can be ...cut and sold for cash at boat landing for $5 per ...acre; I also have for sale choice rice land ...and cheap grazing land in southwest La. Ad... ...dress WM. BRIGGS, Mer., Charles, La.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR GEORGIA PINE LANDS ...on large river, 5,000 acres or subdivide; want ...equities. Address C 508, Tribune office.

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WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE ON IM... ...proved Chicago property at 6 ...per cent, commission, without at... ...torney's fees, or at ...5½ per cent, and give the privilege of prepaying ...$500 and upward on interest days, or at ...6 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying ...$100 and upward at any time without notice ...with interest only to date of payment. ...Special inducements to parties who will reduce ...their present loans and refund them. ...ROSE & COMPANY, ...108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate. ...
...with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection. ...
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., ...
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On improved and vacant property. ...
BUILDING LOANS. ...
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., ...
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ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI... ...cago real estate at current rates; no delay. ...HOLT, SELTZ & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ...
on approved city property. ...
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT, ...
according to amount and security. ...
CANNELL & McCLURE, 707 Dearborn-st. ...
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ...
on approved city property. ...
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT, ...
according to amount and security. ...
CANNELL & McCLURE, 707 Dearborn-st. ...
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT ...LOWEST CURRENT RATES ...ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, ...
...and 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE ...AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—$6,000 LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ...at 5 per cent on improved property valued at ...$12,000; no commission. Address C 597, Tribune ...office.

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We have a large amount of Chicago money and ...will accept small applications; lowest rates. ...Tel. Main 5063. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ...on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick serv... ...ice; power of attorney to close loans. STERLING ...State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

4½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS ...of $2,500 to $10,000 preferred; prepayment privi... ...leges; prompt action. WILLIAM A. BOND & ...CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED ...real estate in Chicago; lowest rates. ...Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-...st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; low-...est current rates; no delay. Telephone Main 1184.

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FOR SALE—GOLD MORTGAGES, 6 PER CENT; ...$600, $1,000, $1,200, $1,700, $2,000. Send for list. ...SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 185 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-...st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building ...loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, ...and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. ...Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ...in any amount, on improved property. ...E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; ...lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 ...Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES... ...tate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., ...85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES... ...tate in sums to suit; building loans made. ...DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; ...prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner ...of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORT... ...gage; Chicago money; no delay; no other busi... ...ness. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PRE... ...payment privilege, on Chicago real estate. ...HOLTON, SELTZ & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 PER CENT—ANY SUM ON IM... ...proved or vacant; building loans; quick action. ...EDWIN W. WIX & CO., 95 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $5,000 ON $15,000 OF ROG... ...ers Park vacant. Address E O 614, Tribune ...office.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE— ...
$500, $1,000, $2,000 to $25,000. ...
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

WANTED—$1,800 AT 7 PER CENT, ON SOUTH ...Side improved; pay $50 per month; mortgage now due. ...Address C 604, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $10,000 TO $15,000 ON ...South Side vacant. C 948, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INS POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON ...same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and dis... ...tributive policies discounted, at 6%; real estate ...loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED— ...
Salaried people without security; everything ab... ...solutely private; call or write. ...
Room 818, 216 La Salle-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON SALARIES ...at positively lowest rates; strictly confidential; ...also other business. Address A 620, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON ...easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confiden... ...tial. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 501.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND ...retail merchants without security; special in... ...ducements. TOLMAN, 1522 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—PENN. IRON WORKS CO. COM... ...mon stock; will sell part; make offer. Address ...C 545, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $250 FOR SIX MONTHS; ...will furnish good security. Address C 541, Tri... ...bune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY ...good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

MISS PADDON, 142 La SALLE-ST., ROOM 2— ...Private loans to school teachers only.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ...holding permanent positions with responsible ...firms or companies on your note, without security; ...no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly ...or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen ...wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal gar... ...ments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawn-...shop, but loans of this kind made to desirable peo... ...ple; honest dealing. 180 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED ...and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, ...tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal ...for policies exclusively. RICHARD HERREFELD, ...171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. ...The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people ...we deal with tells the story. C. A. BREWER & ...CO., 64 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., ...OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

MONEY LOANED RAILWAY AND SALARIED ...people; rates reasonable. R. 624, 164 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY. ...
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ...
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, ...
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, ...
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS. ...

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU ...
WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST ...
RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ...
HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., ...
WITHOUT REMOVAL. ...
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT ...
MORTGAGE. ...
PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVEN... ...IENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ...CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME. ...
YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND ...SATISFACTORILY. ...
IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO ...CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ...ELSEWHERE. ...
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER. ...
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ...
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ...
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ...
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? ...
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, ...AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COM... ...PANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY ...AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON ...THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ...AND REMAINING IN COUNTY: PIANOS, ...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WARE... ...HOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SE... ...CURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UN... ...DISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU ...CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE ...APPLICATION. ALL TRANSACTIONS IN ...LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN PART OR ...FULL MENT'S THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, ...AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE SO AS TO ...SUIT THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE RE... ...MEMBER WE ARE NOT THE ENEMIES OF OUR ...NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYERS. ...
MAIN OFFICE OF ...
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., ...
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217. ...
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADI... ...SON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILD... ...ING. ONE OF WEST SIDE'S WARE-ROOMS. ...OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK, TO AC... ...COMMODATE PEOPLE LI

COME TO M'GANN'S TERMS.

BURLINGTON AND NORTHWESTERN MAKE VIADUCT AGREEMENT.

Engage to Build a New Structure at Canal Street and to Repair and Maintain Those at Halsted, Center, and Blue Island—Commissioner Regards This as a Precedent—Track Elevation Ordinance Recommended—Preparing to Refund Bonds.

Commissioner McGann was happy yesterday over an agreement he reached with the representatives of the Burlington and Northwestern railway companies whereby these roads are to build a new viaduct over their tracks at Canal street and repair and maintain the viaducts at Halsted street and Center and Blue Island avenues.

"What makes me glad over the outcome," said the commissioner, "is not so much the fact that the companies have agreed to do the work, although this relieves the city from the expense at a time when it has not the money to spare unless it takes it from the fund which must be used to maintain the bridges. But I regard this agreement as a recognition on the part of the companies of their liability to repair and maintain viaducts over their tracks. Of course, today they put it on the ground of good nature and generosity, but at the same time it is the first concession of the kind ever obtained, and I regard it as the opening wedge for more. At our conference today we took up only the question of the viaducts over the tracks in Sixteenth street, but I have sent out invitations for a conference tomorrow to the roads interested in the viaducts in Halsted street at Kinzie and at Chicago avenue and in the Desplaines street viaduct at Kinzie street."

At the Conference.

There were present at the conference Commissioner McGann, Corporation Counsel Walker, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Lynde, representing the city; Chester M. Dawes, general counsel for the Burlington road, and A. W. Pulver, for the Northwestern. The agreement reached was not only that the companies should repair and maintain the Halsted street, Blue Island, and Center avenue viaducts, but that they should erect at Canal street a viaduct to cost $19,000 more than the cost of one which merely would replace the present one. This added expense is in order to build a structure capable of handling street car traffic, and the city agreed that if the West Chicago Street railway company would not pay this $19,000 additional cost it would.

"There will be no necessity of closing the viaducts to traffic while they are being repaired," said Commissioner McGann. "The work can be done without that."

Recommends Track Elevation.

The Committee on Track Elevation recommended for passage the ordinance elevating the Western Indiana and Pennsylvania railway tracks, with provisions for subways at both Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets. The Pennsylvania road has said all along it would not accept the ordinance if these two streets were to be opened. The committee recommended as an inducement to the Western Indiana to accept the ordinance that it be allowed the tracks it wants in Dearborn street and Custom-House place, but this would be of no advantage to the Pennsylvania.

Prepares to Refund Bonds.

Controller Kerfoot put $618,000 worth of city bonds under his arm during the afternoon, and walked to the Merchant's Loan and Trust company, where he put them in escrow to await the arrival from New York of the 7 per cent bonds, which they are to refund.

Other City Hall News.

"Tim" Daly, assistant foreman of the fourth district of the Water Pipe Extension department, was suspended for sixty days for permitting the laying of pipe in Troy street only four feet underground when five and a half feet depth was required.

Complaint has been made that the Illinois Central railroad is dumping earth into the lake so as to make ground between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth streets, but its officials say they simply are maintaining the breakwater.

Object to Saloon License.

Alderman Alling of the Third Ward has been appealed to by his constituents to stop the granting of saloon licenses, particularly in the neighborhood of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. The latest instance is in the case of the saloon about to be opened by Torello Arigoni, at 220 to 226 Thirtieth street. The matter was brought to Mr. Alling's notice by William Buckholts, agent of the Norwood Flats, and he went with him to see the Mayor on Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor was too much occupied with Board of Education matters to receive them, but later informed Alderman Alling that he could do nothing unless it could be established that the license had been granted to a man not of good character. He suggested as a remedy that the Alderman use his influence in getting through the Council the ordinance increasing the Mayor's latitude in granting licenses.

A. B. STEVENS ADJUDGED INSANE

Neighbors Declare That Christian Science Played an Important Part in His Case.

Alexander B. Stevens, an old and respected resident of Washington Heights, was adjudged insane yesterday morning by a jury in Judge Jones' court at the Detention Hospital. He was committed to the new asylum at Watertown for treatment. He has been engaged in the coal and lumber business, and his wife says that constant worry over financial matters is responsible for his present condition. The evidence showed that several years ago his son died and the shock occasioned by this loss seriously affected his health. His neighbors declare that Christian Science played an important part in his case. They assert that he has been a faithful student of this theory, and that the knowledge thus acquired seemed greatly to affect his mind. Several weeks ago he attended a convention of Christian Scientists in Boston and since his return, it is asserted, he has failed rapidly.

PRESENT FOR AGED CHAPLAIN.

Gold Chalice Portraying Army Scenes to Be Given to the Rev. P. P. Cooney at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—The Rev. P. P. Cooney, the oldest Catholic chaplain in the country, will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his ordination next Sunday. He is 77 years old, and was chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers during the civil war. At the close of the war the regiment raised $1,000 with which to buy a chalice for the popular priest. This chalice has never been presented, though bought some years ago. It will be given to Father Cooney next Sunday in the presence of a large number of G. A. R. men. The chalice is of gold and inlaid with garnets and amethysts. It bears numerous pictures taken from Father Cooney's life as chaplain. One of the scenes at the battle of Nashville portrays a bomb bursting over Father Cooney's head while he is aiding a wounded soldier. It is a beautiful piece of artistic coloring.

RECEIVER PLANKINTON'S SUIT.

Creditors of a Milwaukee Bank Demand Relief for Alleged Mismanagement.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—Judge Johnson of the Circuit Court was today served with a writ of mandamus by the Supreme Court to grant relief which the creditors of the Plankinton Bank have prayed for, or to show cause before the Supreme Court on July 3 why he has not done so. The creditors claim to have lost $127,000 through the operations of William Plankinton, the assignee of the bank. Plankinton levied on Frank A. Lappen's stock of merchandise, but realized $2,000 less than the expenses of the sale, although he was offered $125,000 for the goods in the first place.

Improve Complexion by Using Cuticura Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Prevents dandruff; marvelous results.

Do your shopping to-day—store closes on Saturdays at 1 p. m.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

This store closes on Saturdays at 1 p. m. during the months of July and August.

New fashionable "Carnac" sailors.

Now so popular in London—a highly artistic conception originally conceived by Mrs. Potter, the versatile actress—a positively bewitching conceit destined to be the most popular sailor hat ever brought out. As usual, shown for the first time by Mandel Brothers. Striking hat values that account for the busiest millinery department in Chicago.

The new Carnac sailor introduced by Mandel Brothers—trimmed with handsome scarf—worth at least $3.50—hat complete **2.25**

Split straw double underbrim sailors—the very best made—new handsome styles at $2.75 and **1.00**

Rough-and-ready sailors, the new, shapely kind—chic and dressy styles—$1.00, 75c, 50c and **25c**

English split straw double underbrim sailor—the best made—today only **1.50**

Trimmed hats—to close out the remainder of all our high-priced trimmed hats we mark them without regard to cost—hats that are actually worth $10 to $15—at **5.00**

Clearing the odd lots shoes, oxfords.

Clearing the odd lots of shoes and oxfords from our high-class second-floor stock—together with several hundred pairs left over from our great 2,242-pair purchase—affords one of those rare bargain events that have contributed so much to the popularity and success of the great shoe department. There is not a pair in the lot worth less than $3.00 and most of them are worth $5.00. All will be placed in one large lot and priced to sell in a day.

2.35 for $3.00 to $5.00 shoes—oxfords.

Ladies' fine hand-made shoes—turned and welt soles—shoes that bear the dependable earmarks of custom made—a higher quality and more artistic than shoes ordinarily sold at retail—shoes that have sold as high as $3.00 to $5.00—a remarkable assortment of the swellest foot fashions ever placed on sale. This remarkable assortment of summer shoes and oxfords embraces: Ladies' tan French heel shoes—black vici kid shoes—black vici kid cloth top shoes—tan light-sole shoes—patent-leather shoes—black vici French-heel shoes—all handsome shapely shoes especially adapted for summer wear—only 2.35.

Shirt waists at about half.

Some 1,500 handsome shirt waists, picked from the better grades and marked for immediate selling—all the strikingly stylish effects worn and admired by women of fashion—made from the late exclusive materials that are so much in demand and scarce everywhere but here—some of these waists could not be duplicated outside of Mandel's for less than $2.50—an opportunity to procure your "dress up" waist for the Fourth at about half regular price.

White and colored shirt waists—swell assortment of colors—tucked, hemstitched and guimp styles—embroidery trimmed waists in lawn, percale and batiste—the $2.50 waists for Friday's selling will be $1.50, the $1.75 waists $1.00, the $1.50 waists..... **85c**

Men's negligee shirts.

Men's negligee shirts—new styles—new patterns—racy and subdued effects at half regular haberdashers' prices.

75c for men's $1 and $1.50 madras and cheviot negligee shirts—swell stripes, plaids and checks, rich, handsome colorings—madras shirts with two detached collars and one pair detached round-corner link cuffs—men's fine imported Scotch cheviot negligee shirts in blues, pinks and tans, made to wear with white collars—detached link cuffs—this special sale covers all our broken lines and odds and ends—shirts worth from 50c to 75c more than this sale's price.

$1 for $1.50 to $2 shirts—an entirely new line of men's negligee shirts—made of imported madras and French percales—neat and striking effects—stripes, checks and plaids—new shades of pink, red, blue, heliotrope, etc.—shirts in every late color and stripe—shirts made by skilled workmen and guaranteed first-class in every respect.

IMPORTANT DEALS IN REALTY.

Conveyance of a Half Interest in the Caxton Building Site—Transfer of Tract in Lyons.

An undivided one-half interest in the site of the Caxton Building, 328 to 334 Dearborn street, 80x67 feet, was conveyed yesterday by Arthur T. Lyman, Augustus Lowell, and George R. Harris of Boston, trustees, to Bryan Lathrop for $75,000. The conveyance included an undivided half interest of the grantors in the leasehold. Mr. Lathrop conveyed by a separate instrument the same property to Alma Hodges, now living at Glendale, O., and Mary Aldis for $75,000. Mr. Lathrop, Alma Hodges, and Mary Aldis have made a loan on this property from the Scottish Provident Institute of Great Britain of $153,000, running for ten years, at 4 per cent interest, with prepayment privileges.

A tract of 160 acres in the Town of Lyons was transferred by Moses J. Wentworth to Edwin S. Mason for $80,000, who in turn quit claimed it to John M. Clark for $96,000. Four trust deeds on the property, aggregating $60,000, from Edwin S. Mason to the State Bank of Chicago, were recorded.

Harry Darlington and J. T. Brooks, surviving trustees of the estate of J. N. McCullough, bought in at judicial sale at the Real Estate board for $55,500 the property at 496 to 501 West Madison street, 100x125 feet.

KANSAS CITY
DES MOINES

THE ST. PAUL ROAD

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
DIRECT LINE
FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
THROUGH ILLINOIS AND IOWA.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
CONTINUATION SALE
TODAY AT 10 A. M.
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Our Additional Salesrooms, 160-162 Fifth-av., Chicago,
The Balance of the Salvage of the
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., Madison, Wis.
Wholesale Grocers, consisting of
$40,000 Worth of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Grocers' Sundries, Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

"We Sell KODAKS" Now Too
NEW GOODS. 1899 PRICES.
New Department CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES
ALMER COE, OPTICIAN, 85 State Street.

MOTH
SEASON IS HERE
Furs Stored and Insured.
Telephone 3420 Main or send postal to call for goods.
A. BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers
Established 1865. 158 STATE STREET

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Parasols: final clearing.

Today—on the eve of the Fourth—unmistakable price-lowering. We *at once* reduce all fancy parasols—all marked to *less than half*. And the great lot includes fine chiffon, lace and ribbon trimmed parasols—fine black and white polka dots with hemstitched tucked borders—plain taffeta silk in all the leading colors, etc.

$1.45 for $2 parasols.

$1.45 for fashionable parasols formerly to $3.
$2.45 for fashionable parasols formerly to $5.
$3.45 for fashionable parasols formerly to $8.
$4.85 for fashionable parasols formerly to $12.
$7.50 for fashionable parasols formerly to $18.
$10 for fashionable parasols formerly to $25.

$3.45 for $5 parasols.

Waists: a final clearing.

Bonafide price-reductions on our entire exclusive stock of high-class man-tailored shirt waists. Not a waist in this peerless collection that has not been reduced 50%, and in many cases even more. And this means the choice of *all* the colored shirt waists in this vast assortment *at practically your own price*, in order to effect a quick and absolute clearance.

Today (Friday) you are privileged to pick from the finest imported madras, percales, oxfords, fancy lawns, dimities, ginghams, etc.—some tucked, hemstitched, embroidery inserted and fancy piped—others in the regulation tailored styles. Still others in pretty guimpe yoke effects—all with detached collars and attached cuffs—on sale in main overflow department and regular department, 3rd floor.

75c 75c for $1½ colored waists. 95c for $1¾ colored waists. $1¼ for $2½ colored waists. $1½ for $3 colored waists. $1.95 for $3½ colored waists. **95c**

We suggest the wisdom of buying in half dozen and dozen lots, as it will be impossible to duplicate such bargains later in the season.

Basement—Odd lots of $1, $1½ and $2 colored waists in two mammoth lots—50c and **25c**

Men's negligee shirt sale.

This morning we open the final shipment—the last of that notable Troy shirt purchase. Their stay will be short. Bright, fresh goods in those most-wanted, sought-for styles and patterns at prices that rank this *the shirt event of the season.*

$1 for $1½ fine, selected madras and cheviot cloths—with one pair of detached round corner link cuffs; a large variety of patterns, cross or lengthwise stripes. Also full puff silk bosom shirts, cross stripes, fancy figures, plain white, pink, blues, heliotropes—all the new shades.

$1 for $1½ finest quality percale and madras shirts, with one pair cuffs and two collars—detached—in the new style turnover collars. A score of patterns, all sizes.

$1¼ for $1¾ real imported madras negligee shirts, to be worn with collars—one pair cuffs, detached; a choice new selection of patterns.

79c for $1½ negligee shirts, new corded plaid silk bosoms—fine selected percale—real madras cloths, to be worn with white collars; well made, perfect fitting shirts.

WE CLOSE AT 1 P. M. SATURDAYS—JULY AND AUGUST.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

WE close at 1 o'clock tomorrow, and between 8 o'clock this morning and then there are going to be lively times in the Carson-Pirie store. Every department manager is bending his every energy to reducing stocks to the lowest possible point before inventory. This is the climax of a season's bargain selling.

Those $1.05 Negligee Shirts for Men.

MANY hundred dozens of these handsome Shirts have been sold over our counter since the sale opened a couple of weeks ago, and every purchaser is a pleased walking advertisement of the "Carson-Pirie $1.05 Shirt." These Shirts were made to our order for this sale by one of America's foremost shirtmakers. Better act quickly if you want to wear one on "the Fourth." You have nearly two hundred styles and colorings to select from in the best grades of Madras and Cheviot. The Shirts are perfect in workmanship to the minutest detail, with detachable round-cornered cuffs to match. Nowhere in Chicago can an equal value be obtained at less than $1.50, and almost all of the men's furnishing stores charge even more than that. You should not miss this opportunity of supplying yourself with your season's shirt-comfort at **$1.05**

Men's $1.00 Belts, made of choice leather, lined with leather, stitched with silk, and fitted with big handsome nickled harness buckles, Belts made to sell at $1, but a leader with us at **50c**

"The Beacon" lightweight Suspenders, non-elastic with elastic ends, made from fancy shirtings and intended for summer wear with negligee shirts; exclusive with us and a bargain at.. **25c**

$1.50 Sailor Hats 50c.

WE have just closed a purchase of sailor hats, the equal of which has not been consummated any time in our history. These sailor hats are the very best Rough-and-Readys made. You can pay $4.00 for a Rough-and-Ready Sailor Hat and not get a cent's worth better value. In its satin-crown tip, its silk band, its leather sweat band, in the quality of its straw, in the perfection of its workmanship, this hat is the best that the art has produced; its intrinsic value is $1.50, and it lacks only a famous name to make it sell at $4.00; it is equal if not superior to hats that are being sold as special bargains at $1.00, and it is, taking all in all, the best sailor hat ever offered in Chicago at... **50c**

75c SAILOR HATS 25c—These are very pretty Rough-and-Readys, not so carefully made as the line described above, but full 75c values and made to sell at that price. We have several hundred dozens more that we will sell at..... **25c**

ENGLISH SPLIT STAW HATS: Very best braid: during the clearing sale..... **$1.95**

CLEARING SALE TRIM'D HATS: In order to reduce stock before tomorrow's inventory we have marked down prices on about a hundred hats that were $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00 for a special clearing sale at $2.50..... **$3.50**

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS: We have gone all through the children's hats in this department and marked them half their original price. $4.00 hats, $2.00; $6.00 hats, $3.00; $10.00 hats, $5.00, etc.

Pre-Inventory

Clearing Sale Women's Shirt Waists.

ONLY 15 hours more before the close of our pre-inventory clearing sales; and in order to dispose of the greatest possible number of waists between now and one o'clock tomorrow, we have sent down to the main floor all broken lots in waists that have been selling at from 75c up to $2.00, making a matchless collection to choose from at

$1.00, 75c, 50c & 25c

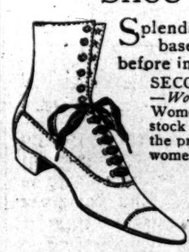
THIRD FLOOR CLEARING—A handsome collection of Colored Waists in Madras, Percale, Chambray and Pique: $1.50 and $2 Waists reduced to..... **$1.00**

$2 & $2.50 Waists reduced to.... **$1.50**

$3 & $3.50 Waists reduced to.. **$2.00**

WHITE LAWN WAISTS—We have just received a beautiful lot of White Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery insertion trimmed, tucked and some with tucked yokes. They are exactly the waists that are in demand among the smartly gowned, and are the best values we have been able to offer at..... **$2.50, $2.00, $1.75 & $1.50**

Shoe Clearing.



Splendid offering in our 2d floor and basement depts. to reduce stock before inventory.

SECOND FLOOR CLEARING SALES—*Women's and Children's Footwear.* Women's Bicycle Boots—To reduce stock we have decided to mark down the price on our $4.00 Bicycle Boots for women, the correct 10-inch height in tan and black kid, with vesting or kid tops and Louis XV. heels with coin toes.... **$3.00**

Our $2.50 Oxfords, black and tan reduced to.... **$1.65**

Misses' and Children's tan and black spring heel lace Shoes, regular $2.50 goods..... **$1.65**

Special line of Shoes for women, black and tan, hand-turned and welt..... **$3.00**

BASEMENT BARGAINS FOR MEN AND BOYS—We will sacrifice many hundred pairs of men's regular $2.50 Chocolate Vici Kid, Tan Russia Calf and Casco Calf shoes today and tomorrow at..... **$1.60**

We also offer an unusually good line of $4.00 and $4.50 Shoes for Men, in French patent leather, black vici kid, black velour calf, black wax calf and tan Russia calf, hand welts and Goodyear welts, at..... **$3.25**

BOYS' SHOE SALE—Today and tomorrow our regular $2.50 Wax Calf Shoes for Boys, to close at..... **$1.45**

Clearing Sale Wash Skirts

THE greatest values ever quoted at the prices named—among them these:

Skirts of pure Irish Linen, plain and trimmed, a wonderfully fascinating assortment at $5.00, $4.50, $3.50, $2.50 and **$1.75**

White Pique Skirts, great variety of styles, plain and trimmed, extraordinary value at..... **$3.00** and **$1.50**

Skirts in Wearene—that matchless all linen, washable, fast color fabric exclusive with us, stylishly made **$3.50** & **$2.50**

Skirts—blue and brown covert cloth or denim, splendid for every day wear..... **$1.75**

Fancy skirts in white and colored pique, tastily trimmed with embroidery and braid, a big collection of them—prices ranging from $15.00 down to..... **$6.50**

Women's Neckwear.

NEW, stylish, dainty neck dressing at greatly reduced prices before tomorrow's inventory.

Club-House pique stock collar, white stock with colored tie..... **25c**

Colored pique 4-in-hand, regular 25c article..... **10c**

Shirred muslin chemisettes, sold everywhere at 50c, for..... **35c**

Lace net and mull ties, 50c and..... **25c**

Underwear Clearing.

EXTRAORDINARY offers made to clear out surplus stocks before inventory. Among them these:

WOMEN'S 50c jersey ribbed pure lisle thread vests, high neck, long and short sleeves—each..... **35c**

WOMEN'S 50c low neck and sleeveless vests, in lisle thread and cotton, plain and fancy—each..... **25c**

Men's 75c French balbrig'n shirts and drawers—greatest value ever offered for, ea. **50c**

Clearing Sale Hosiery.

WOMEN'S 50c lines of Fancy Hose, in plaids, stripes and silk embroidered fronts—pair..... **35c**

WOMEN'S 25c Cotton Hose, in black with white feet and split soles and new tan shades—pair..... **19c**

WOMEN'S BICYCLE HOSE—in lisle thread and cotton, black with colored turn-over tops—pair..... **50c**

MEN'S BICYCLE HOSE—in the French plaid turnover tops, with black body, with and without feet—*very exclusive*—pair..... **$1.50**

Special Sale

WE take it for granted thousands of our customers will want to dress up the little fellows for a Fourth of July outing and have made extensive preparations in the way of these special values for a pre-holiday selling.

Boys' hot weather Washable Trousers, well made, of medium and dark colored serviceable wash fabrics, sizes 3 to 10 years..... **25c**

Boys' Negligee Shirts, with attached and detached collars, made to sell for $1.50..... **$1.00**

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, made of plain crash and fancy striped light and dark regetta cloths, all have large sailor collars, neatly trimmed, sizes 3 to 10 years..... **$1.00**

Boys' extra fine Jersey Swimming Suits' alternate stripes, sizes 6 to 18 years..... **75c**

Boys' and Girls' Crash and Duck Caps and Tams..... **50c**

500 strictly all-wool double-breasted and fancy Middy Suits, made to sell for $4.00 and $5.00—sizes 3 to 15 years..... **$2.35**